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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Evil In The World

HITLER looked evil. Hitler was evil. But could the world get into its present state because one man was evil? Many people say that all Germans have an evil disposition and this is why they tolerated Hitler. To be sure, they tolerated him. But if they tolerated Hitler, the world tolerated Hitler Germany.

The world tolerated Hitler Germany because there were fascist minded, that is, evil-minded, people everywhere. And though they succeeded only in a few countries in seizing power, democratic governments in all countries were so greatly hampered by them that they could not agree on liquidating Hitler when he could be liquidated without war.

Hitler Germany was the citadel of evil. This citadel has fallen. But the spirit that made it grow has not fallen. The peace of the world is in danger as long as there remains one fascist state in the world. And there are more than one today. But even if there were none, the fascist spirit, the evil spirit, remains dangerous.

How do we recognize it? We recognize it in anti-Semitism, in the baiting of other racial minorities and groups which are economically weak, in the pampering of Papens, in friendliness towards fascist Spain, Portugal, Argentina, and in many other manifestations.

Fascism is indivisible. The case of Germany has proved it. Let our watchfulness be indivisible, too. And let it be total. Hitler once was a little agitator. By all means, let us watch out for little Hitlers anywhere. And let us start at home.

Let us remember, too, that what permitted the rise of Hitlerism was the inability of German public opinion, and German public authority, to defend the peaceable German against Hitler's thugs and bullies. The German has little sense of the necessity of permitting freedom even to those who differ from him. He did not mind seeing a Communist knocked on the head by a half-dozen Nazis. He did not mind seeing a German Jew knocked on the head. Eventually he did not mind seeing even a German Protestant pastor, a German Catholic priest, knocked on the head. When he began to mind, it was too late, for by that time anybody who was not ready to shout "Heil Hitler" was being knocked on the head. The Reign of Terror had begun. And because no man likes to admit even to himself that he is a coward, the German began to believe that he was actually in favor of that against which he was really too cowardly to protest.

The only way to fight Hitlerism is by defending liberty, and by defending it with courage, with consistency, and with eternal watchfulness.

"The evil that men do lives after them." So it is with Hitler. For the seeds of Nazism have been planted in many parts of the world. It flourishes, often unsuspected, under the guise of popular catchwords and slogans. It will be our task to guard against it and to destroy it, root, stock and branch, wherever it is found. Let us remember that Hitlerism was only one manifestation of it.

FLORENCE E. WHYARD

Japan Long Job?

See Article on Page 9

"The Next War"

THE rather widely expressed belief that the next world war is just around the corner seems to us quite as dangerous, and quite as unjustifiable, as the equally widely held belief of 1918 that there would never be another war and that the nations need not worry about either seeking to prevent it or preparing to win it whenever it might happen. Perhaps the present pessimism is a reaction from the 1918 optimism, but that is no argument in its favor.

The German nation under the kind of leadership which directed it from 1932 on was unquestionably determined upon a career of world conquest. Of that fact SATURDAY NIGHT entertained little doubt after the Saar plebiscite and none whatever after the annexation of Austria.

There are apparently some who would now have us entertain a similar concept of the policies and intentions of Soviet Russia. That Russia is now an immensely powerful state is clear enough, but the evidences that it proposes to use its power to attain world domination by force of arms are singularly lacking. The theory is propagated chiefly (though not solely) by those who fail to distinguish between an increase in the power of Russia and an increase in the political influence of international Communism in their own countries, and to that extent is merely a continuance of the one great argument by which the Nazis sought to mitigate their own defeat by sowing distrust between the capitalistic and Communistic members of the United Nations. Miss Dorothy Thompson is this month using the language which up to the end of last month was being used by Mr. William Joyce, and for aught we can tell the latter may have been just as genuinely convinced of its truth as she is today; but the democracies managed to turn a deaf ear to "Lord Haw-Haw" (whose skill and persuasiveness were much greater than that title would suggest), and we hope that they will be equally unreceptive to the emotional appeals of the lady.

There are also those who would have us believe in the complete incorrigibility of Germany, and who disclaim all hope of the ultimate return, at however distant a date, of that nation to the European family. This, we admit, appears to us the less unreasonable of the two apprehensions, but we still feel that it under-estimates the capacity of even Germans to learn from experience. The evil courses to which the German people surrendered themselves during the past twelve years were the result of their total lack of any sense of individual responsibility for the *moral* character of their own government. That blank spot in the German vision remains, and will long be a source of danger to civilization; but the crushing impact of the universal condemnation of the world can hardly fail to have some enlightening effect in course of time, seeing that it is this time brought home to the German mind in terms of the utter devastation of their homeland.

We know little of the character of Count Lutz Schwerin von Krosigk, but in this connection we find much encouragement in the tone of the words with which he addressed the German people to inform them of the unconditional surrender of all fighting German forces. It was the tone of a civilized European statesman, and it was almost the first time that that tone has been heard in Germany since 1933. He called upon the Germans to make justice the supreme law and the guiding principle of their national life, not in internal affairs alone but in their relations with other nations. He spoke of the sanctity of treaties, and of the desire of Germany to live as a member of the European family, and to share in the healing of "the dreadful wounds which the war has caused."

This does not sound like the language of a man intent only on placating the enemies of his country. It sounds more like that of a man who would have liked to enunciate the same sentiments years ago, but was deterred by the fact that there were too few of his fellows who would not have dared to join in the utterance, and that the concentration camp and the gallows were the appointed methods for dealing with such protesters. It is only the total defeat of Nazi Germany that has made such language possible in the "liberated" Germany of today.

Accurate World Maps

WHEN THE structure for permanent peace which the San Francisco Conference is endeavoring to frame, becomes in time a working entity, one of the minor matters which should be taken up is a correction of the absurdly distorted geographical picture which for 300 years has been presented to students, by the map of the world known as "Mercator's Projection."

Recently the Empire Club of Canada was addressed by Major A. E. Innes, an Imperial officer, now attached to the British Army staff in Washington. Until recently he has been serving in Burma and the subject of his address was the British campaign to reclaim that territory which was entirely overrun by the Japanese in 1942. Listeners, looked at each

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Eric Fry

Photo by Karsh.

NAME IN THE NEWS

Canada Can Be Proud That Fry Was On Hand To Pick Out Airfields

By COROLYN COX

North of the 55th parallel, it has been said, Eric Fry is not just a man—he is a personage, an institution. He has played a primary part in that exciting wartime development known as the "Arctic Project". He is a civil servant, and his story reminds us that a Canadian civil servant may be not chained to a desk, not the patient slave of dull routine, but an individualistic independent, succeeding on personal courage, initiative and self reliance. Neither government service nor government projects need to be dull, it seems.

Eric Fry picked out the site of Goose, the biggest and most important air base on the North American continent, the key to the defence of the continent from the Nazis' geopolitical scheme of conquest, which was so nearly successful in the first two years of the war, and also control point of the development of air routes of the world in the future. That was just one dramatic accomplishment in a long period of first-class service to Canada. Fry, too, is one of a small army who have done that sort of thing steadily and quietly in our North—otherwise we shouldn't have been able to whip through the defence of this continent as we, the British and the Americans did, scoring what Lt. Comm. W. G. Carr has described as a checkmate of the Nazis in the north. Fry is outstanding, even among the best.

Minister's Son

He is listed as a "surveys engineer", Department of Mines and Resources. Primarily, he was made of good stuff, started off in the right way. Son of a Congregational minister, he was born fifty-five years age of ten, then, probably fortunate- boarding school at Caterham at the age of ten, then, probably fortunately, had a sunstroke, was sent "home", which by then was his father's parish on the Isle of Man. He ran wild for a while, explored the out-of-doors, developed a restive and enquiring spirit. After a bit of grammar school, he signed on as deck hand on a pleasure yacht that took him all through the Norfolk "Broads", a spreadout series of lakes and rivers. At sixteen he was ready to get out and see the world, aimed to go as far from England as possible — presumably Australia — felt gypped when he had to settle for relatively nearby Canada because an older brother was already out here, an architect in Edmonton. Eric joined him in 1907, went right onto a farm.

Farmhand wasn't an exciting enough occupation for young Fry. He was too tied down. So he got himself a job on his own, teamster, driving horses, which he loved at any price, to haul coal from the mines into Edmonton, slept at the mines, got his board and $18 a month. The next spring he progressed to the Grand Trunk Pacific construction area at Wainwright, Alberta, was so thoroughly educated by mules he had to handle that when he left he was ready for "four ups", mule or horse, a proud young "four horse teamster". He took a job freighting up the Rocky Mountain construction trails.

Practical Surveying

When Grand Trunk Pacific advertised for a survey axe man in 1910, Fry signed on, thought he might learn something, certainly wasn't afraid of work. He spent the next four years learning the survey business by dint of working for T.W. Brown of Saskatoon and became his chief assistant.

After his father died, Fry went back to England to fetch his mother and two sisters out to Canada in 1914. When war broke out, he strained at the leash, but since there was a waiting list wanting to get into his reserve battalion, he carried on with his job on railway construction up the waterways to Fort McMurray. By Spring of 1915 he had his family settled in Prince George, B.C., and the newspapers were talking about Canada sending a big contingent overseas. Fry joined up at the end of that year, foot-slogged his way through the war. However, being a good shot, he became first a sniper, then an observer at Brigade, where you had a chance to see what was going on, watch the plays. When he was knocked out, he got up and carried on in spite of a concussion, and so eventually had to leave the line for good in November, 1917. He had to put in time at the shipyards in Vancouver until the spring of 1919 before he was sufficiently fit for surveys again.

Fry had never contemplated the civil service as a field of occupation for himself, got into it because Ottawa wired asking him to go to Kamloops, B.C., as an assistant to Col. Vickers who was doing surveys there for the Department of the Interior. He did miscellaneous government work there for five years.

Fry had the first taste of what became his specialty in 1926. Ottawa asked him to go as navigator on photographic mapping flights for A. M. Narraway in Western Ontario. He had never been up in a plane, wondered whether he would "flop". But the moment he got into the air he loved it. He has done his work from a plane ever since, is Canada's top-flight aerial mapper, ranks with the best there are in the world.

Mapping by Camera

Fry has come on with the technique of this craft, from the days when the navigator looked out the plane window, sketched madly, phoned the photographer when to shoot by a stop watch, to the present accurate automatic cameras, science of "oblique" shots, and the rest. For years his work followed the mining developments through the pre-Cambrian Shield, particularly in the Great Slave Lake area. By 1931 he was on loan to the Defence Department making exploratory strip maps through the barren lands of the Northwest Territories, flown sometimes by Punch Dickens, Wop May, or others of the famous "bush" school. Fry was navigator for "Tommy" Burns, now Major General Burns of C.A.O. With Larry Wray he tackled North West Territories again in 1934, east of Great Bear Lake. These two were together again in '36 on the famous, much publicized, Coleman and Fortey Search in the Coppermine River arm——they found their men. Air mapping continued until 1939 and Munich, when the civil plans were cancelled, and Fry got "lost" for awhile on ground work in Algonquin Park. In 1940 he tried in vain to get into the R.C.A.F., but "old" men weren't wanted.

Picks Out Goose Bay

To his complete joy, in 1941 he was loaned to the R. C. A. F., sent with a detachment to map the Labrador coast, and—very hush-hush indeed—to look for a big airbase site somewhere round North West River. On June 16 Fry was flown from Halifax to North West River, sent his pilot back for a load, struck five days of bad weather that grounded the plane. So he proceeded to do his searching on foot and in row boats. He couldn't tell either the Hudson's Bay man or the natives what he was really looking for, pretended he was to investigate all possible landing fields in a sort of routine way. While they were directing him to another point, he spotted the silhouette of what looked like a really vast flat bench along the horizon. This place, he found, was known as "Robert's Berry Bank", after one settler who wore a path to go berrying on the flat. Well, that was Goose. As Fry was getting a rough map down on paper, two flying boats appeared, circled around, turned out to be U,S. planes and, Fry suspected, bent on the same mission as he. So with great good sense he watched where they landed, went at once to hunt up the Americans. Meantime he had managed to get a message out to Halifax R.C.A.F. Eastern Command to announce the discovery of THE base site.

In a wild storm Fry made his way to the Americans' camp, found himself facing none other than the then Captain Elliott Roosevelt, son of the late President. With great good sense Fry laid his cards on the table, explained exactly what he was doing, what he had found, and displayed his already sketched maps. Roosevelt he found a "prince", a good time was had by all, and priority of discovery of Goose Bay Airbase site was accorded to Fry and Canada.

For two years Fry was mapping, flying with the R.C.A.F. and U.S. Army Air Force up north in Labrador and Baffin Island, with thrilling tough jobs in filthy weather, generally over rugged country, always in grand company of the best fliers on earth. In sorrow he returned in the 1944 season to civilian flying over the Canol area. This season and the future are uncertain, but those war years were "great hunting" for Eric Fry.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Career Girls and Their Purses; The Controversy Continues

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

PLEASE thank Misses Babs Arnold and Florence Rorke for "accentuating the positive" statement made in my letter of March 31. "Women actually placed in a position of equality refuse consistently their fair financial obligations." And, by deduction, have no right, on social grounds, to equal pay.

Neither fair correspondent suggested any proof that women do meet their obligations or even intimated that they would like to change the situation which compels the man to pay for their fun.

Arguments from each were beside the point — as would be expected from a psychology that believes that a new hair-do and eyelashes will prevent your noticing thick ankles or a vacuum in conversing ability.

If justice ever gets her eyes fixed up she will see that, from a social viewpoint, bachelors are entitled to double pay and no taxes at all. If he wants to pass an evening listening to some music and talking to some girl he can probably do so for about $20.00. The working girl pays nothing. And his married brother merely has to call his wife up from the cellar, pull two chairs up to the fire and turn on the radio—all for free. And tell Madeleine Reade that if she ever comes this way I'll answer her question of April 28, personally.

Montreal, Que. HOWLAND GREID

On Girls Paying

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IS THIS a private spat between Mr. Howland Greid and Babs Arnold, or can anyone get in?

So far as the matter of paying debts is concerned I don't suppose that there is much to choose between the male and the female debt-dodger. They are both a nuisance. But when it comes to the question of girls paying their way; well, that's different.

I happen to be one of those men who believe in the equality of the sexes; on an option basis. That is, if a girl wants to have her rights then she must forego her privileges. So far as I am concerned she cannot have both. If a girl stands by her privileges, then I am prepared to do the dating, pay the bills and expect her to pay in her coin. And by that term I mean that she must set out to make herself charming and amusing.

The money I save her, by paying her way, she should spend on making herself attractive; she can do that in lots of ways. Somewhere or other I read that a girl could be interesting or charming, sometimes both. Of course I prefer the couplet type but I doubt if I would rate for one in Miss Arnold's scale. You see I am not young; I don't dance and must be beastly dull. That's why I'm willing to pay. But not to pay and pay and pay. Incidentally, one thing the 'privilege' girl can do is to see to it that her tastes are not out of keeping with her escort's pocketbook.

Now then about the 'rights' girl. So far as she is concerned I expect her to 'phone me. Yes, she is welcome to keep a little red, or green or any other colored book of telephone numbers and grade her male friends anyway she likes. That is her right. And because I do not have to pay for her she can have far more say in where we go, what we do and the kind of relationship we can have. In my experience it is possible to have wonderful friendships with both types of girls. But the best, in my experience, have been those with 'rights' girls. On that basis there can be a comradery that is not possible with the 'privilege' class.

From her letter, I suspect that 'Babs' is a girl who would like to make the best of both worlds. No, my lass, that's not fair and you know it. However I bet that she has red hair.

Gananoque, Ont. I. D. WILLIS

NOTE: You lose. Ed.

Satisfied Reader

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AFTER reading the editorial "Commentators, Beware!" in your issue of April 7 I hurriedly renewed my subscription, which I had not intended to do. To read such a sensible editorial on a controversial subject is a pleasure, especially in a paper that I have always considered arch-Conservative. After reading several heated articles by irate Russophiles on Mr. White's book, and several heated articles by irate Russophobes, shouting "We told you so!" your well-considered and well-balanced opinion was most satisfying.

If left-wing papers would consider things from an equally unbiased viewpoint a step would be taken towards the fine postwar world we are all dreaming about. In any paper one editorial a year of this quality would be well worth the cost of the subscription.

Vancouver, B.C. J. L. CANTY

Stirring the Dry Bones

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. R. C. WOOD'S article in your issue of April 21, will do a lot to disturb the complacency of many people who should know better than to sit back and tell the world that the C.C.F. cannot obtain power.

However, while I do not believe in living in a fool's paradise, I believe that Mr. Wood has underestimated the possibilities of the Liberals and Progressive Conservatives making a good showing, and has overestimated the possibilities of the C.C.F.

On the other hand, nothing must be left to chance, and I feel that when the election results are obtained, particularly in Ontario, Mr. Wood may be surprised.

I would not like to prophesy in connection with the Federal election.

London, Ont. W. S. THOMPSON

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

other with astonishment when he casually remarked that Burma was the largest battle ground in the present war.

On the world map fixed in everybody's mind, Burma is a tiny spot not comparable with most of the provinces of Canada. But its length is 1200 miles from north to south, and 575 miles at its greatest breadth. Since the Japs must be driven out of every inch of it it is assuredly an immense battle field. Ordinary misconceptions as to Burma arise from the limited space given on our world maps to India as compared with Canada. It seems very small to hold so vast a population; not bigger than our prairie provinces. Actually it is about 2,500 miles from tip to top and about 3,500 miles from the Western borders of Baluchistan to the Eastern borders of Burma; and 3,500 miles is about an eighth of the circumference of the earth.

As time goes on we shall have even closer relations with South America though Canadian interests are already large in at least five Republics. On the world map ingrained in our minds South America appears a considerably smaller continent than North America, whereas its northern coast is as wide or wider than Canada. If you projected a line straight north from Natal, Brazil, the town nearest Africa on this side of the Atlantic you would find yourself off the east coast of Iceland; and a similar line projected north from Panama would land you west of Montreal. Who among our readers is aware that the sea coast of Chile is at least as long as the combined Pacific coast line of Canada and the U.S.A.?

VICTORY DAY

ROARING up six octaves to a flaming shriek
Go the sirens; and the bronze bells ring,
And every motor-horn,
Like Chantecler,
Raucous, invades the morn.
Screaming aeroplanes dip and turn and rise
Till the band's fortissimo sounds but pale and weak
To the gay street-dancers, pivoting cheek to cheek.

Two brave candles glow in St. Anthony's grot.
Odor of incense there, and a lonely hush
As a woman weeps and weeps
Before the Saint
For a son who in Cherbourg sleeps,
And a son who was washed ashore at Deal.
—Oh, for the gallant boys who strove and are not,
And the mothers, sable-clad, bemoaning their lot.

What of Canada, daintily clothed and fed,
Stretching in animal comfort like a cat;
Lustily breeding sons
While forgets.
The endless thunder of guns
Fired by hates, suspicions and infinite lies?
—Dark were the paths of old when Stupidity led.
Turn aside, my country, or wisdom is dead.

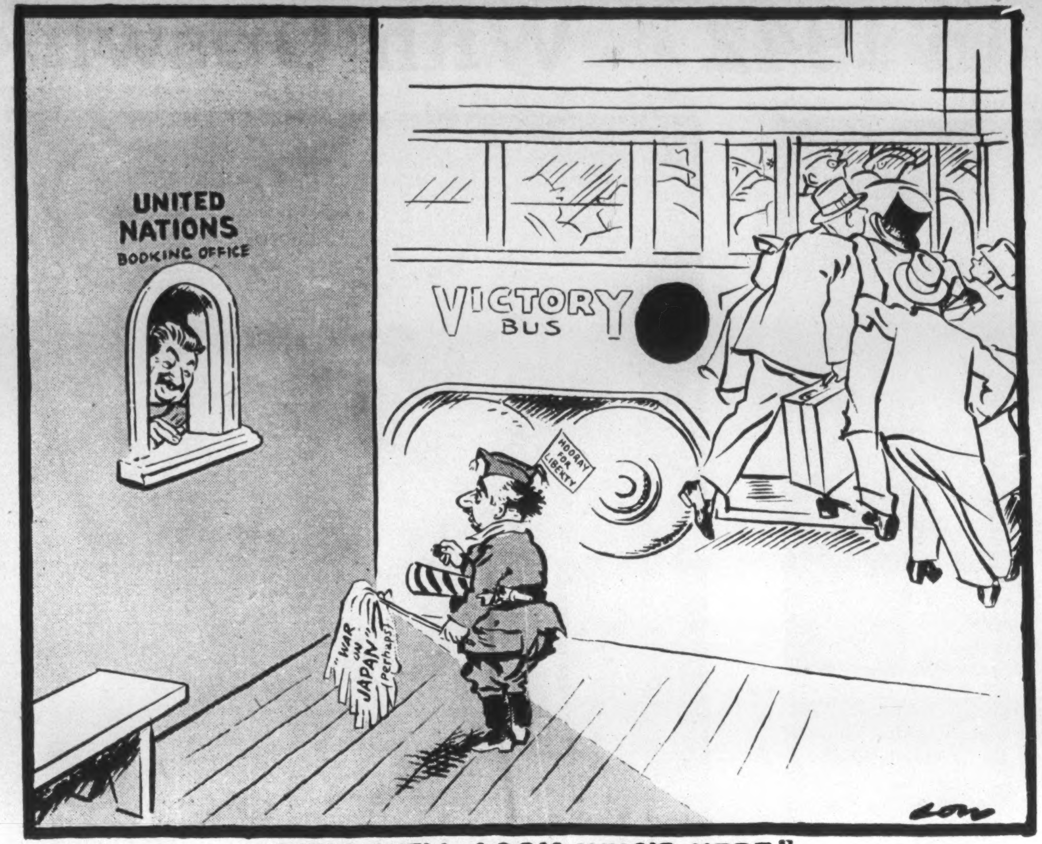
J. E. MIDDLETON

There is no need to blame Gerhard Mercator, a Flanders mathematician who was born in 1512 and died in 1594. The power of his constructive imagination and his ability to collate the maps and information of explorers was stupendous. He was never out of Europe but was the first man to conceive a relatively accurate picture of the earth and reduce it to a flat surface. The fault lies with subsequent geographers who while augmenting his outlines have made no attempt to correct his naturally inadequate dimensional conceptions.

Germania Delenda Est

WHEN Hitler wrote his book, "Mein Kampf," we shrugged it off. When, in power, he began to act upon the precepts of this book, we said it was a German affair. When he took the Rhineland and Danzig, when he scrapped Versailles, we still said it was a German affair. When his soldiers killed Spanish democrats, the affair was not quite so German any more, but it was "anti-bolshevist," and we kept quiet.

Then he marched into Poland. By that time nazism had indeed become a German affair. And as everything that Germany or any other great power does is a world affair, the German problem became a world problem.



"WELL, WELL, LOOK WHO'S HERE" —*Copyright in all countries.*

The German problem will remain a world problem for at least a generation. The world cannot enjoy lasting peace unless the German problem is solved. It cannot be solved if we forget the roots of the problem. But it cannot be solved either if we look for these roots in the testimony of Tacitus or in the testimony of the historians of the Thirty Years War. We must look for these roots in the facts of the two world wars of this century.

Because we did not look for them in 1918 they remained alive. Because we did not exterminate the Krupps in 1918, they tried to exterminate us in 1939 through their tool, Hitler. Because we did not defend democracy in Germany in 1933 (and because we did not resist aggression in Manchuria, Abyssinia, Spain and Czechoslovakia), democracy fell into mortal danger everywhere.

Germania delenda est—*this* Germany must be destroyed. It cannot be destroyed unless it is destroyed in the present generation of Germans. To give the Germans anything like independence before a new generation of Germans has grown up is to play with fire. To make this new generation of Germans democratic is our duty and our job. Nothing can save the world but to undertake this duty and to do this job well.

De Valera Smears U.S.

MANY Irishmen the world over must have been angered when they read a despatch on May 3 that Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister of the Irish Free State, had paid a formal visit to Dr. Eduard Hempel, German Minister at Dublin, to express condolences on the death of Hitler. There are those who might be inclined to murmur "birds of a feather"; for though de Valera has been guilty of no organized atrocities since he attained office, it cannot be overlooked that his rise to power was paved by the assassinations of Arthur Griffith, Mike Collins and Kevin O'Higgins.

De Valera's action will come as no surprise to the diplomatic services of either London or Washington. While he has been as disobliging as he dared toward them he has leaned backward to be friendly toward Germany and Japan. This is a matter of record, not rumor. De Valera maintains in Ireland a censorship over the press almost as severe as that until lately existing in Germany, and this agency has been used in a manner that went far beyond the bounds of ordinary neutrality in the interest of the enemies of civilization.

So much of greater moment has been in progress in recent weeks that little attention has been paid to a controversy between the U.S. Minister to Dublin, Hon. David Gray, and the De Valera administration. Some weeks ago a despatch from Manila announced the deliberate and brutal killing of four Irish priests by the Japanese. In Canada and elsewhere this was published in the ordinary course of news. But at Dublin, the De Valera censorship intervened and so twisted the despatch as to make it appear that the deaths of the priests could have been caused by U. S. military action, or indifference of U. S. troops to the safety of noncombatants. Any suggestion that Japanese soldiers might be responsible was eliminated.

The U.S. Minister at once lodged a protest setting forth in exact terms how the deaths had occurred. This statement was suppressed and instead a note issued to the press that "a telegram received by Mr. Gray from Manila placed the sole responsibility for the deaths on Japanese forces." Thus the implication was still left that the American version was questionable, and publication of anything that placed the blame squarely where it belonged was avoided.

The United States Minister countered with a demand that his original protest should be published as written and given equal prominence with the censor's original fabrication. He asked for fair treatment to "dispel any unintentional reflection on the honour of Gen. MacArthur's command and the good name of the American people." (Mr. Gray probably wrote the word "unintentional" with his tongue in his cheek.) Publication of this letter was held up for three weeks and when published was, obviously by instruction, buried inconspicuously on the inside pages of the Eire newspapers; whereas the original distortion reflecting on U.S. troops was exploited on front pages.

On the other hand all the horrible news that has recently come from the Western front as to slaughter of helpless people in German prisons has not appeared in Eire newspapers. Obviously censorship policy at Dublin has been dictated by the German and Japanese Ministers. Dublin has in fact been for years a focus of enemy espionage against Great Britain and the United States; and thus De Valera has been a voluntary aid to Admiral Doenitz, Hitler's successor, in his U-boat operations.

Stimulating Youth

PLENTY of people are ready to give economic direction to young people; to tell them how to earn and save and guard their physical health and mental alertness, so that they may be useful to their generation. But the greatest usefulness comes from spiritual health; that is to say, from character, and any persons or organizations bringing that message to youth are worthy of attention and support.

Major Ney's National Council of Education of Canada has been active in this field for some years. Empire Youth Sunday is the annual climax of their activity, and this year it comes on June 10. The program is designed to foster a spirit of good-will and fellowship among the young people of the Empire, to create a sense of responsibility for personal good-living and worthy citizenship. Churches and public bodies of all sorts are co-operating to make June 10 a memorable day.

The Passing Show

THE latest issue of London's famous reference book "Who's Who" gives Hitler's telephone number as 11-6191. The Fuehrer, however, has since changed his address and the service he now gets is probably burning him up.

•

The Tokio announcement that the defeat of Germany would make no difference to the course of the Pacific war was about the most innocent way to tell the Nipps to hang on to their pants, if any, for dear life.

•

Camillien Houde, in a letter to Maxime Raymond accepting co-leadership of the Bloc Populaire, said: "Our common hopes will net us the results we are expecting." Surely a dismal note on which to inaugurate such an electoral venture.

•

PARIS HATS EXPRESS
DEFIANCE AND EXASPERATION
—Headline in fashion column.

From the pictures we have seen of these incredible creations we would have described their emotion as one of mutual recrimination.

•

An editorial in a radio journal states one great advantage of television is that when a politician is on the air, you will be close enough to see him think. Television is going to be more miraculous than most of us even suspect.

•

It has been estimated that the average bride is scheduled during her life time to cook over 50,000 meals and make anything from 10,000 to 100,000 beds. This may explain why the dear girls, though sold on the idea of marriage in the first place, have finally to be given away.

•

THE GERMAN

But yesterday my soul was grim
I longed, like other true men,
To stick a bayonet into him
With ardor and acumen.

But now I rather hesitate
For some cause or another
It seems the foolish addlepate
Would like to be my brother.

I look at him (though not with pride)
And strange is my position;
But who am I to turn aside
Such praiseworthy ambition?

J.E.M.

•

A Baltimore man has just patented a process by which water may be used as a gasoline substitute. From the stuff poured into the tank of our own bus in recent months, the idea does not seem to be particularly new.

•

In a letter to the press recently, a golfer claims a record of 78 rounds played during the war years with only one ball. This is the sort of determination which brought despair to our enemies, and inevitable victory to the Allied arms.

•

"Will the genius of our war research chemists be able to find a sure device for destroying the depredatory bugs of our gardens?" asks a newspaper editorial. We have an idea that the latest 12,000 ton block buster would do the trick.

•

Quebec wants to be the home of the new United Nations league. Delegates, we presume, will be given keys to all padlocks.

•

Correspondents at San Francisco have been having a hard time trying to figure out the point of Russian policy. It might be helpful if they remembered that the Russians are seldom wide of their Marx.

•

Mr. Drew has said that the main course of his political campaign won't be made known till after the Victory Loan. So far he has only toyed with appetizers and light conversation. The meat-balls won't be thrown till later.

•

Irishmen have been embarrassed by De Valera's latest action. St. Patrick made it unpopular for Irishmen to venerate snakes, even dead ones.

•

The Labor Progressives say that no Parliament today can have a proper complexion without Communist representation. There are, they feel, a great many Red faces since Russia's been in the war.

•

The rumor that Mr. Hepburn was dead wasn't true. Mitch isn't in his grave, he's dug himself out of it.

Tide Turned In 1942 - - With Upswing Then, Our

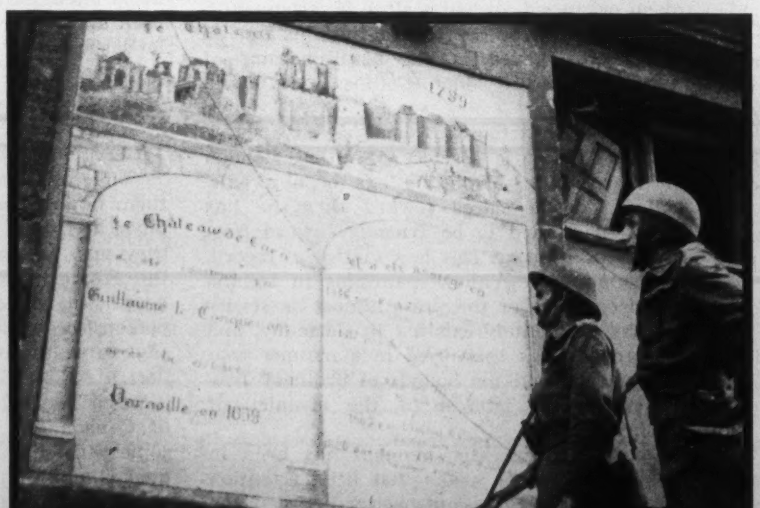
1. **EL ALAMEIN**—first step to victory. On the night of October 23, 1942, British 25-pounders, located every 23 yards on a 6-mile sector, opened up in a devastating barrage that prepared the way for sappers and shock troops whose job it was to clear a way through the mine fields for the infantry. The chase across North Africa began. It ended at Cap Bon, in Tunisia. And now the Allies were ready to breach Axis Europe via . . .

2. **SICILY**—This was a different kind of fighting against an enemy well entrenched in hilltop towns like Leonforte and Regalbuto. Here even army linesmen's problems were more complex. But with Sicily overrun, the Allies were planted on the threshold of Europe, ready to invade . . .

ITALY—Initial landings in Southern Italy were comparatively easy, but the drive up the "Boot", and through the Apennines to Bologna and the Lombardy Plain was tough going all the way. Often supplies and rations had to be manhandled like this on precarious bridges across streams.

4. **D-DAY**, June 6, brought the long-awaited invasion of France. For nearly two months previous Allied air forces conducted a sustained assault on German war industries, oil production and key railway junctions in Belgium and on lines leading from Paris to the Channel coast. Then on the night of June 5, planes struck the coastal defences in a massive attack. All through the following night an armada of 4000 ships moved toward the beaches of Normandy. First assault waves went in at 6.30 a.m. . . .

5. **AIRBORNE** operations on an unprecedented scale marked the descent upon Europe. Parachute troops, followed by glider-borne units (above), were dropped over a wide area. Glider troops, like these, part of the British 6th Airborne division, seized a foothold east of the Orne river immediately north of Caen and proceeded to dig in. One of the gliders from which they landed can be seen in the background. These forces, heavily reinforced in the next few days, beat off attacks and eventually linked up with troops which pushed inland from the beaches toward . . .



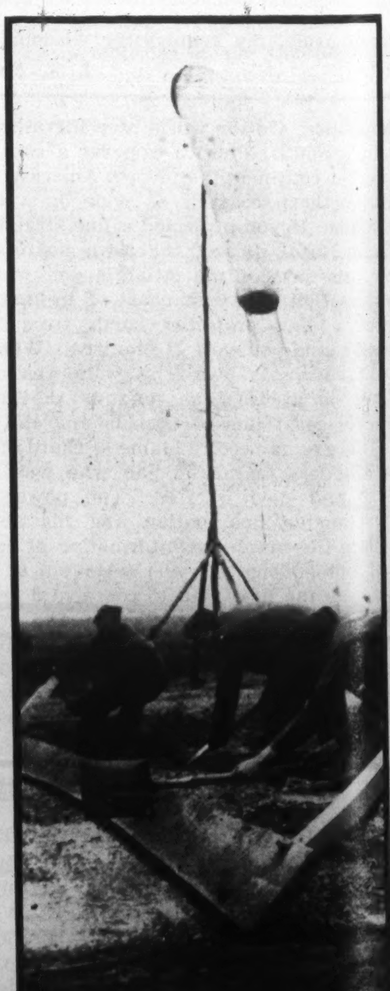
6. **CAEN**—Historic battleground of many wars, the town can now add another name to this panel recording outstanding events in its history, for the Battle of Caen pinned down large German forces and facilitated the Allied breakthrough to the Seine. Our planes played a decisive role . . .

AS THE Allied nations celebrate complete and glorious victory over Germany after nearly six long years of fighting, certain names, certain battles will inevitably stand out clear in the minds of Canadians as they retrace the various stages in that step-by-step advance toward victory.

After three years of hard and grim struggle, in which the Allies were forced by necessity to fight a defensive war, "September, 1942, the beginning of the fourth year of war, marked high water of Axis aggression and the definite turn of the tide. . . . The Axis tide had reached its limits—the Volga at Stalingrad, the Northern slopes of the Caucasus, little Malta beleaguered by sea and air, El Alamein at the gate of Egypt, the north-eastern frontiers of India, Ceylon, the outposts of Australian defence at Port Moresby and the Solomons, Midway Island — these mark the repulse of the enemy's advance, the places where the tide began to turn." (Viscount Wavell)

Now, for the first time, in North Africa the British were powerful enough in arms, tanks and equipment to take the initiative—to pin the enemy down to the defensive and to impose upon him their own plan of battle. The name of El Alamein will forever be associated in men's minds with a defence that held. Then at 10 p.m. on the night of October 23, 1942, the British Eighth Army launched its counter-offensive, covered by the most devastating barrage ever seen anywhere. By November 4, Rommel was in full retreat from Egypt and Montgomery's victorious drive across Africa began, and did not end until what was left of shattered Axis forces surrendered unconditionally at Cap Bon in Tunisia, May 12, 1943, leaving the Allies in full possession of the southern shore of the Mediterranean.

From North Africa the attack was launched upon Sicily, July 10, by



7. **AIRFIELDS**, rapidly constructed in France, provided advance bases for bombers and fighters supporting the armies, sweeping toward the Seine.

Feet Were Firmly Set Upon the Road to Victory

forces consisting of the American Seventh Army and the veteran British Eighth, which included the 1st Canadian Division and 1st Canadian Tank Brigade. These latter struck at the east coast, south of Syracuse. Within 38 days the conquest of the island was completed. On September 3, the Allies crossed the straits of Messina and invaded Italy. Potenza, Campobasso, Moro River, Ortona, mark the progress of the Canadian Division up the Italian "boot". Later on, Canadian troops took part in the arduous push along the Adriatic, fighting over rugged mountainous country alongside British troops. The growing debacle to Axis forces in Italy paved the way for success in Normandy, since the absorption of Axis troops in this area depleted the reserves available to the Germans in Russia and in the West.

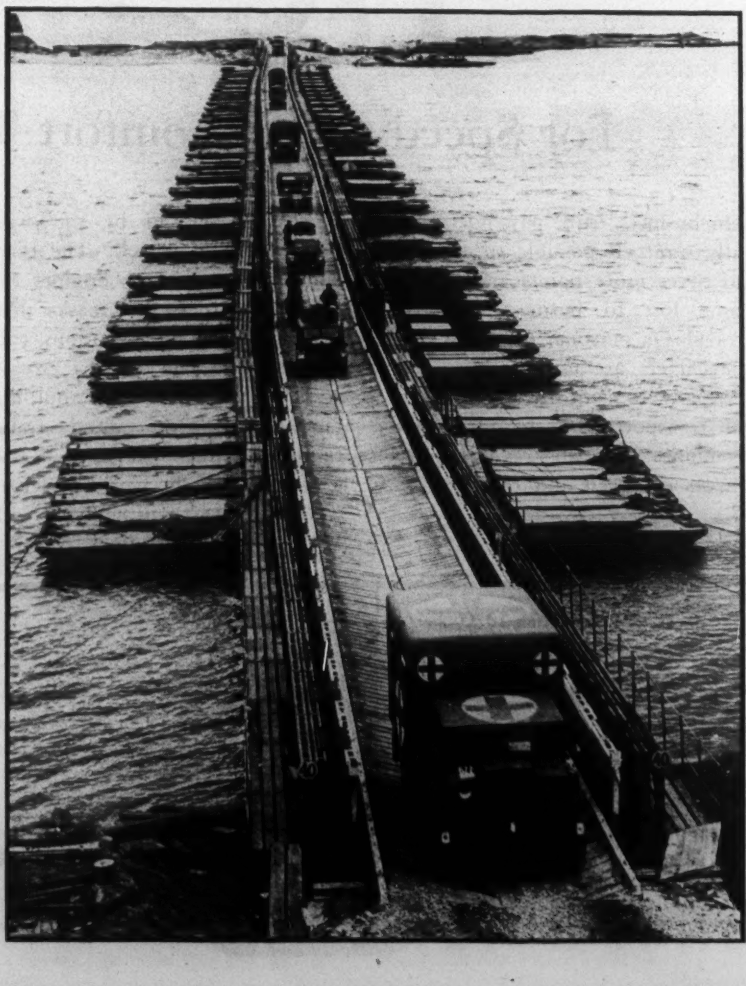
Then came June 6—and D-Day, when the Allies invaded Normandy. British and Canadian airborne forces seized a foothold east of the Orne river, immediately north of Caen. Seaborne landings were covered by a massive bombardment from both sea and air. Under General Montgomery, the Second British Army, to which the 3rd Canadian Division was attached, landed north of the Orne. Capture of Caen, July 8, after a bitter fight by Canadians for Carpiquet, one of Caen's chief defence bastions, was followed by the capture of Falaise and Rouen. On August 29, Allied troops struck out from the Seine bridgehead and rolled on into Belgium and South-eastern Holland in a blitzkrieg surpassing anything the Germans had ever undertaken. Brussels and Antwerp were invested; Eindhoven, Nijmegen were landmarks in the British Canadian advance that reached the Rhine on February 15. Its crossing at various points by British, Canadian and American armies marked the start of the final push that crushed Germany's last desperate resistance.

8. With this new, swift and fluid type of fighting, there has been no resort to the elaborate system of trench defences, which were characteristic of the last war. But at times as our advance was halted, troops were forced to dig themselves in (as above). Foxholes, these were called. Here is one of these forward troops at a listening post.

9. **BRUSSELS** was soon to fall in the Allied blitzkrieg that struck out from its Seine bridgeheads to roll across Northern France and Belgium. Everywhere Allied troops met this kind of welcome as the drive swept on. The British after an advance of 225 miles in 6 days drove into . . .

10. **ANTWERP**, third largest port in Europe, and barely 60 miles from the German frontier. Opened to shipping after Canadians cleared the Scheldt Estuary, supplies poured in at a tremendous rate, hastening the day when the Allies would launch their accumulated strength at . . .

11. **THE RHINE** (below), Germany's historic defence line. Bridged at this point by Royal Canadian Engineers, an Allied column moves forward into



12. **GERMANY.** On a steadily widening front, the multi-pronged drive of Allied armies swept forward across the Reich. Moving ahead through towns and villages along the North Sea Coast, Allied troops liberated Holland, then struck north-east to capture Emden, Bremen and Hamburg.

13. **AMERICAN** 1st, 3rd, 7th and 9th Armies stabbed swiftly through the heart of Germany, pushing eastward to effect juncture wth the Russian forces driving toward the Elbe River. Here Yank troops, following close behind an armored column, wait while tanks slug it out just ahead.

14. French troops also helped deliver the knock-out blow. These poilus are part of the French 1st Army which crossed the Rhine to take Karlsruhe.

15. **NORWAY**, after five years of German rule, is free again. Ready now to return for good to their homeland, these Norwegian troops who took part in raids on Occupied Norway, are reviewed by smiling Prince Olaf.

How To Treat Returned Prisoners of War

By CHARLES BADBURY

Thousands of Canadian prisoners of war will soon be coming home. The author of this article has just been released from a German camp. He headed it: "No fuss, please, when we come home." Here he answers the questions that wives, mothers and sweethearts ask returning prisoners most often.

WHAT *were conditions like in the prisoners-of-war camps?*

This is always the first and leading question—and the hardest to answer. Conditions differed in Germany and in Italy, with officers and other ranks; British and Canadian prisoners were treated on the whole better than prisoners of other nationalities.

Conditions in Germany improved steadily from 1942—for the treatment of prisoners always depends to some extent on how their own side is doing.

Another factor was the mounting age of camp guards as the war progressed. In 1944 our guards were last war veterans,*without enthusiasm for the Nazi Party or the war, average age* 50.

What was the food like?

The German basic ration per man per day (officers and men) in 1944 was: meat (usually sausage) half ounce, bread 12 ozs., potatoes 14 ozs., fat 5-14 oz., beans or millet, 4 ozs., jam 6-7 oz., margarine, 5-7 ozs., ersatz tea or coffee 1-14 oz. The meat, sugar and jam rations could each be comfortably contained in a matchbox.

German rations support life but no more; to run brings a black-out; no one has the mental energy to concentrate on study or organized activities.

To be placed on German rations was the worst punishment a prisoner could receive—but at least in Germany the rations came every day, scrupulously exact. In Italy rations on whatever scale were problematical.

Thanks to the magnificent food parcels of the Red Cross, Canadian prisoners were independent of the German ration except for bread and potatoes.

Did you get all the parcels that were sent you?

In Germany, yes—eventually; in Italy, no.

In Italy, two prisoners who escaped after the armistice saw a crowd of Italian civilians round a lorry in a field. Red Cross parcels were being handed out to all-comers. The two P.O.W.'s joined the queue, and, for once, got their Red Cross parcels.

Were you ill-treated?

Not by the Germans. P.O.W.'s come under Army, Navy, or Air Force control, and on the whole they behaved correctly. The Gestapo (civil police) were only seen in P.O.W. camps on special searches. It was a different matter with Poles, Russians and Jews, who are not conceded the rights of human beings in Germany.

R.A.F. Shooting

Then what about those R.A.F. men who were shot at Stalag Luft 3?

They were shot by the Gestapo, away from the camp. Our theory inside was this. The escaping season opens in the spring; men dig tunnels in the winter months and wait for the fine weather.

Spring 1944 was regarded as the escaping season, and an unusually large number of prisoners had made plans. The fine weather coincided by mischance with a bad attack of "Second Front" nerves in Germany.

That week, according to a German estimate, 7,000 prisoners escaped from camps all over Germany; the Gestapo lost their heads, thought it was a planned military manoeuvre. That is just a theory.

What about the shackling?

It lasted nine months after Dieppe, and had more nuisance value than effect on morale. Ways and means were soon found of defeating it. Often the shackles were kept on a string down the middle of the huts with lookout posted to keep watch for guards. But penalties were unpleasant.

I quote a German camp order: "*Eichstadt. April* 17, 1942. *Camp Order* 587. During the inspection of the camp it was noted that three prisoners of war had unchained themselves. This shows such grave disrespect of given orders that I am forced to have the hands and feet of those prisoners who unchain themselves, or help others, bound with ropes as I have repeatedly made known. (Signed) Blatterbauer, Kommandant."

Atrocities

Did you see any atrocities yourself?

No, beyond seeing a German mother show her children a dead Russian in a ditch, and German farmers choosing Russian women like pigs at market. But I had all the evidence I required that prisoners of other nationalities were starved to death and butchered.

A British soldier from a camp in Poland told me their guards had offered to pay in gold for cigarettes; when the gold came it was in the form of newly extracted stoppings and gold teeth pulled at a neighboring camp for Jewish workers.

What did you talk about?

That's easy. The order of topics seldom varied: 1. Food. 2. Mail. 3. Home. 4. The war news. 5 Personal postwar plans. 6. Old So-and-So. 7. Service and campaign reminiscences. 8. Sex—a bad last.

Will long-term prisoners have changed much?

Boys grow up, men grow older, hair grows grey, and five years in a barbed-wire cinder-patch must have some effect, but I believe sincerely, and have to a certain extent confirmed from my own experience, that the conditions of our captivity are so divorced from the course of our normal lives that they can take no permanent root and are soon forgotten.

How did it feel being a prisoner?

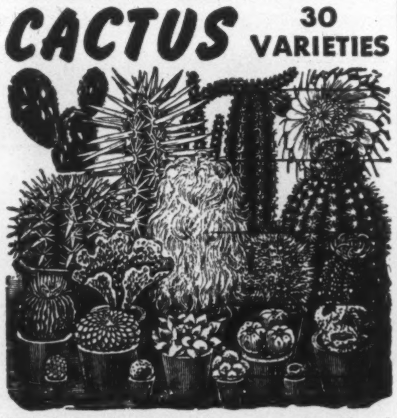
The psychological stages have been well recorded by repatriated doctors. They are: (1) *The Hungry Period*, when food is the dominant thought and focus of emotions. (2) *The Breaking-in Period*: A period of reaction and depression, consciousness of the barbed-wire and the loss of freedom, a period of disillusionment and frustration. Usually short. (3) *Convalescence*: Morale recovers, men come to terms with the present and set about recreating their world in miniature within the camp. (4) *The Long Period of Boredom*, when a man's main problem is his own entertainment, and the tantalizing uncertainty of the length of his sentence plays havoc with attempts at intelligent planning. The chief difficulty here is to prevent one's occupations losing significance.

What do you think is the most valuable lesson you learned in captivity?

That captivity is by no means an unusual condition of humanity. Every man is a prisoner behind wire of his own weaving—his job, his family, his ambitions, greed, incompetence, or vanity. Imprisonment by barbed-wire is impersonal. It gave us detachment. Because we were in a physical prison we found ourselves mentally free. I hope we can bring back this mental freedom with us.

How do you want to be treated when you come home?

No parties, please, and no fuss, and please don't meet us at the station. Let us find you at home among familiar things, as we remember you. Let us get home quickly with the minimum of routine so that we can be alone with those we love.



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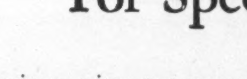
For Speed or for Comfort Travel by Air

On business trips, passengers usually want all possible speed, both to cover more points and to save time lost to business work by travel. On personal trips, the same passengers are usually more concerned with comfort. Of all forms of transportation, the plane best combines the two travel requirements of speed and comfort.

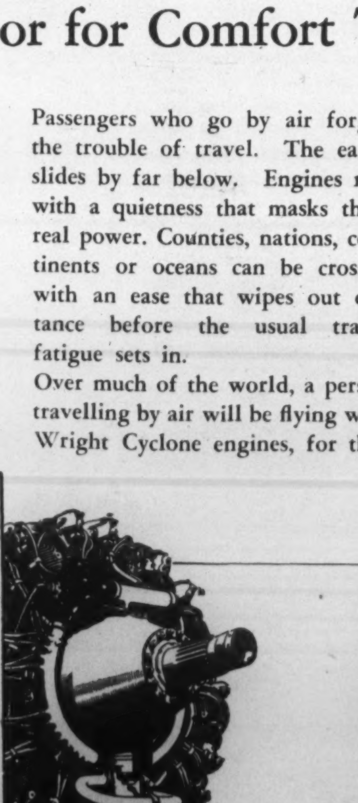
Passengers who go by air forget the trouble of travel. The earth slides by far below. Engines run with a quietness that masks their real power. Counties, nations, continents or oceans can be crossed with an ease that wipes out distance before the usual travel fatigue sets in.

Over much of the world, a person travelling by air will be flying with Wright Cyclone engines, for they power the leading transports of the world just as they power the leading military planes. The smooth, tremendous power of these engines has helped the steady growth of air travel. They pioneered not only the overland routes of many nations but also supplied power for air service on both the Atlantic and Pacific. Whatever the route, passengers get there faster and fresher with Cyclones.

THE SHAPE OF PLANES TO COME



This is the Boeing C-97, a Cyclone-powered plane which averaged 383 miles per hour on its first public flight. Double-decked, long-range, it is built for either passengers or cargo. Its power: four Cyclone 18's of 2,200 horsepower each.



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Germany's Last Days A Time of Madness

By JAMES WELLARD

During the last few days in Germany, Mr. Wellard says, one salient fact stood out: the German leaders were apparently in the grip of homicidal madness.

Pockets of German soldiers were holding out, inviting annihilation of whole communities. Burgermeisters were trying to surrender their towns, German soldiers were trying to get away in disguise, saboteurs were coming out and surrendering and Germans were informing against Germans.

Germany.

IN the last few days in Germany it was not war any longer. It was collapse, so tremendous that it must be described in terms of the death of a nation, not just an army.

Towns captured, prisoners taken, distances covered weren't important. By the time you read one set of such figures they were history.

To me, riding back and forth trying to keep up with our advances, there was one salient fact:

The German leaders were in the grip of homicidal madness. Apparently, they wanted to see their entire land—army, people, towns, even the countryside iteself — completely destroyed.

The signs of this madness were all around us.

Pockets of fanatical German troops were holding out in big cities, though this meant a concentrated bombardment by hundreds of guns and the practical annihilation of the city.

German soldiers in the last Ruhr cities were tearing down the white flags which civilians had hung from their homes, and thus sacrificing more women and children, more factories and homes to continued destruction.

German police were firing on air raid shelters who wished to surrender.

German women were trying to get through to our lines to arrange mass evacuation of their families.

Burgermeisters were pleading with our military to occupy their towns.

Dressed As Women

German soldiers are trying to escape dressed as women.

Foreign slaves revolted in the Ruhr city of Hamborn and two Germans were murdered.

Looting and pillaging by both foreign slaves and German civilians had to be checked by Allied troops.

On what remained of the fighting front itself, the regular Wehrmacht units were turning into guerrilla bands and refusing the High Command's orders.

Old men, sick men, engineers, flak troops, everybody and anybody, were pressed by fanatical German commanders into battle squads and left to die.

Saboteurs were coming out of their holes and surrendering. Germans were informing against Germans.

In almost terrifying contrast to this chaos is the strategy of the Allied armies, which were moving with the inhuman efficiency of a reaping machine through fields of wheat.

One armored division alone is carrying with it fuel, ammunition and food for a month.

A few days ago I drove down into the Ruhr.

We hadn't had time or need to fight our way street by street through this incredibly built-up area. I went as far as the canal which separates the northern suburbs of Duisburg from the city proper.

The destruction was of two kinds —that wrought by five years of bombing and that left behind by the retreating German soldiers. Our bombers had accounted for the whole series of mines and steel mills belonging to the Thyssen family. These vast plants lay rusting and twisted beside tangled railroad yards and docks.

The Germans themselves had finished off the life of this industrial zone by senseless blowing up of scores of bridges which thread across the waterways. It looks as though it will take 20 years to get this part of the Ruhr back into production.

Thousands of workers remain behind. They were emerging from slagheaps, air-raid shelters, and holed walls. Peering into a hatch which led into a chamber in a Thyssen steel mill I saw hundreds of women and children living in foetid darkness. The stench was revolting.

Yet well-to-do people had lived handsomely here, as everywhere in Germany. The Ruhr is stuffed with food. One slaughter-house alone contained 400 tons of meat. Households we entered had larders full of preserved fruits—plums, pears, apples, asparagus. Drawers were full of fine French and Dutch linen. In bureaus stood glassware worth small fortunes in America.

Down at the docks we looked across the canal to Duisburg. The whole bank across the water was waving to us with white flags. Yet at the time Allied Military Government officers could not cross to restore order because a handful of paratroopers were holding out with machine guns in the schoolhouse, and though there was a blown bridge which could be crossed on foot, we were refraining from sending men across.

Instead we had to bring a tank down to the water to blow the schoolhouse and surrounding strongpoints into dust.

The destruction of that schoolhouse was significant. The war for civilians was over long ago. So it was for the few soldiers defending the Ruhr. But still they invited annihilation for themselves and death for their own people, though the actual front lines are 60 miles to the east.

How the German civilians feel about it we know from their own conduct. Further down the Rhine they were trying—led by their burgermeisters—to cross the river to accept unconditional surrender.

In Hamborn they were telling our troops where German soldiers were hiding and which ones were disguised in civilian clothes. One German in woman's dress, including Mae West apparatus, was detected as he ran down the street. He was sent to the prison cage in his underwear.

Lorries loaded with hand grenades were turned over to us.

Our task now is to try to restore some sort of order for civilians.

LOOKING Forward!

SEVEN HUNDRED Ford Dealers watch the war with double intentness. Besides having their sons and brothers under fire, they also know that many of their skilled servicemen are keeping the planes and tanks in fighting trim and servicing the hundreds of thousands of motor vehicles which transport modern armies and their supplies.

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Argentine Question Demonstrated That Commonwealth Not a Bloc

By FRANCIS FLAHERTY

ONE of the incidental results of Russia's Molotov forcing a public showdown on the admission of Argentina to the United Nations Conference on International Organization was to knock down anew the ever-recurring fear of a British Commonwealth bloc in international dealings. When New Zealand went along with Russia in voting against the immediate admission of the recently suspected Southern republic and South Africa refrained from voting, while other Commonwealth countries voted with the majority, there were expressions of surprise.

The record of voting by British Commonwealth countries in the League of Nations and in many other international meetings contains many instances of dissension, some on more serious points, but still there were delegates at San Francisco who thought it odd that the Commonwealth countries should disagree. Mr. Molotov, himself, is reported to have been one. But if the vote shattered his illusion of a Commonwealth bloc it also has enabled him to establish the existence of another bloc. From the Arctic ocean to the tip of South America, from Canada to Chile inclusive, the American Nations voted to accord membership to Argentina.

The Canadian vote was cast without full consultation in the Canadian delegation and later M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. leader, registered his protest, the first instance of division on party or other lines within the Canadian delegation. Had there been an opportunity for a full discussion prior to the vote, Mr. Coldwell could not have done more than persuade his fellow delegates to abstain from voting. He could not have turned the Canadian vote against the admission of Argentina. It happened that the issue was not expected to come up that day. Prime Minister King attended secret meetings of the Executive and Steering Committees which voted to admit Argentina over Russia's protest. The open plenary session followed immediately and before Mr. King had a chance to report to the other delegates.

He took the position that Canada ought not to oppose the United States and the United Kingdom both except on an issue of highest importance, and was sure he represented the general view of the delegation in that Mr. Coldwell, perhaps more sensitive than others to what the Labor-Progressive snipers may have to say about a C.C.F. spokesman who would appear to favor an allegedly fascist power and thus differ with Russia's representative, disassociated himself from the decision and no one challenged his right to do so.

When the Canadian amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks draft came down they showed that Canada was more modest in its claims for middle or security power representation on the Security Council than some of the countries which are admittedly less in the middle or Security status. It also developed that the Canadians were not greatly worried about the Security Council taking decisions adverse to Canadian interests when Canada is not a member.

Canada's "Protection"

With both the United Kingdom and the United States permanent members of the Security Council the Canadians were able to view the middle power problem with more equanimity and from a more detached point of view than the Australians. It was hard for them to conceive of a case in which either London or Washington, if not both, would not keep Canadian interests in mind in acting on the Council, and even if Canadian interests should be forgotten there could be few circumstances in which they would not coincide with the interests of one or both of these countries.

The middle power problem really came down to a question of adjusting the principle of the sovereign quality of states to the fact that states are not equal in their power. The large powers took care of their own position in reserving for themselves permanent Security Council seats with special veto rights in the Dumbarton Oaks draft. For other Security Council seats they were content that all other countries should scramble with the possibility ever present that nations like Honduras would have a vote on whether Canadian troops should be sent to fight against an Asiatic trouble-maker while Canada would have no say.

Attempts to define Middle or Security Power status and then provide appropriate representation ran into difficulties. The Canadian amendments, coming along late, did not make the attempt. They simply proposed that the assembly on which all members will have a vote fix its own rules for the choice of non-permanent Security Council members in such a way as to give due weight to members' contributions to peace and security and past performance of their obligations.

Special Representation

It was by providing for ad hoc membership on the Security Council, rather than limiting the freedom of election for non-permanent membership that the Canadian group tried to ensure representation of countries in decisions vitally affecting them. Thus it was proposed that any country not on the Council should be called in to sit and vote as a Council member if its interests were affected by decisions pending, if it was a party to dispute under consideration or if it was to be called upon to produce the armed forces it had undertaken to put at the disposal of the Council.

It did not provide a way out for a country since under the charter the member concerned would still be bound by the Council's decision on the use of force and the Council's call upon it for a contribution. It did offer a way of avoiding possible political difficulties if a call were made for national troops by an international body without any consultation with the National Government concerned.

Among the senior and expert advisers of the Canadian delegation are two men who worked for years at Geneva and whose experience with the operation of the League of Nations was extensive. Hume Wrong, Associate Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Louis Rasminsky. To them can be attributed the Canadian additions to Dumbarton Oaks providing for the Internationalizing of the staff of the United Nations Organization, freeing them from responsibility to the countries of which they are citizens, and providing for appropriate immunities from legal action by member countries. In effect Canada came up with the first concrete proposition for the creation of an International civil service.

In the early days of the old League there was some trouble over this situation, some attempts by Governments to secure appointments, attempts by some Governments, notably the Italian, to control the actions of their citizens after they had been appointed to the League Secretariat. Eventually the old League got a set of personnel regulations which established the independence of its secretariat but this time, if these two old League experts have their way, there will be a guarantee written into the Charter.

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John S. McPherson, LL.B., to the position of Manager of Mortgage Investments.

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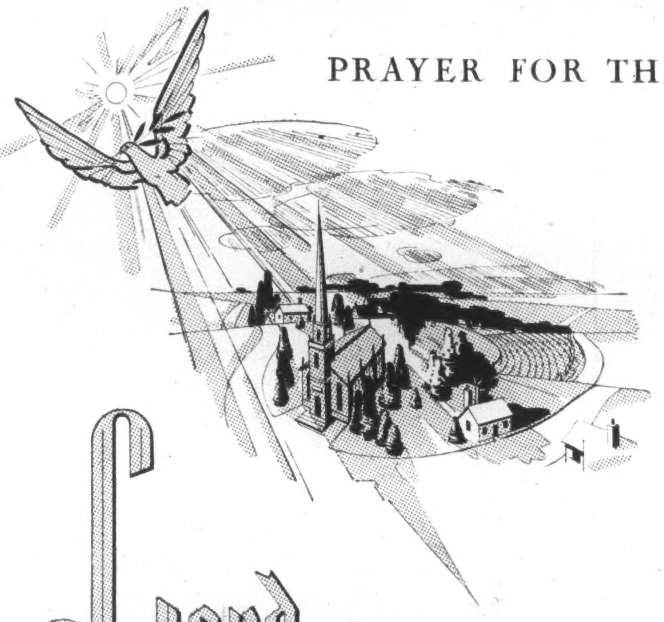

PRAYER FOR THIS DAY

Lord make us worthy of this glorious Hour,
For Thine almighty Hand hath led us here
Through ghastly years that made all peoples cower,
To Haven where all skies at last are clear,

Clear of those terrors long abroad by night,
Of battle, murder and of screaming death—
Into the Realm of Victory, Peace and Light
Where fear no longer clutches at our breath.

So grimly close all men of good will came
To sinking into slavery's dark abyss,
That well we know, only Thy pillared Flame
Brought us at last in safety over this.

Let us be humbly proud, and live to serve
What would have been their aims, who live no more;
Grant: from their last high purpose none shall swerve,
Our deeds exalt their dream Peace held in store!

Grant that this Day we voice no empty boast,
But build the finer world which they began
On that Ideal our champions honored most:
The eternal Brotherhood of man to man.

Nathaniel A. Benson

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Quick End to Japanese War is Questionable

By FLORENCE E. WHYARD

Dare we be optimistic about a quick ending of the Pacific war, despite recent striking successes of Allied arms close to Japan's homeland? Stiffening resistance of Japanese forces on Okinawa seems to support the opinions expressed in this article, which were gleaned from an interview with a former medical missionary, who spent eight years in Japan, Formosa and Hong Kong. His authoritative knowledge of medical and military conditions in those countries should carry considerable weight.

HE'D like to be wrong—but one Canadian whose opinion carries weight thinks the war with Japan may probably extend until 1950. After eight years spent in Formosa and Japan, and three years with the Royal Canadian Navy, he is not overly optimistic about the Pacific chapter winding up in a hurry.

For several good reasons he must remain nameless, (the reasons make a thrilling story which cannot be released until this war is absolutely over) but the arguments he puts forth are quite convincing. Here are some of them.

The Japanese are a brave people—moreover they are, and will be, defending their own country from invasion, a situation calculated to bring out the best fighting qualities in any country.

For the past twenty years the Japs have been indoctrinated slowly but surely with an increasing resentment and finally hatred for the overlording white race. Until recently, that is before 1939, this imperceptible training carried on by the military clique through the military police took various forms, and onlookers could watch it growing from the stage where a Japanese automatically showed deference to the whites to the point where police openly winked at assaults upon white men and women. From that stage it was a mere step to open warfare, a warfare entailing brutality of the lowest kind.

Millions of Reservists

Now the Japanese vary, as do all races; some are kind, some are brutal, some lead inspiring Christian lives, some are pagan. Their own military government got them into this war, but now it is a war of survival which involves every Jap, good or bad. They are now automatically our enemies, and therefore there are no more "good" Japs.

This Canadian doctor points out that the Japanese have between eight and ten millions of trained army reservists in the homeland, ready to confront any invading force, which would, according to his calculations, have to number at least three million to effect a landing on Japan proper.

The amount of Allied shipping required to support and supply an army of three million will just about drain the resources of the Allied Navies, in his opinion, taking into consideration the tremendous supply routes to be travelled throughout the Pacific.

It will be a battle to the death, all the way along, just as the United States marines are proving in the Pacific islands; the Japs won't bother with prisoners. They're playing the war game for keeps.

What about cutting the Japanese supply lines, any hope of starving them out? No, says this ex-resident of Hong Kong. They have enough food material and supplies stored away to last them three years despite any effective Allied blockade. They have had ample opportunity to prepare for this war, and they are well equipped for it now.

There'll be a certain amount of malnutrition but the Japs can carry on for a long time without relief. What about medical conditions—are they prepared to handle their own wounded and sick?

There has been a splendid development of modern medicine in Japan in the past 75 years, and today their clinics are equal to any in pathology and bacteriology. They have done a great deal of research and are very ambitious along research lines. But they haven't the skill as clinicians such as Americans and Europeans possess. Their medical set-up would be about on a par with Mexico's, and is rated a notch higher than that of Turkey or Yugoslavia.

Japanese medical care is fairly good, but they can still learn a good deal from the West, in surgery especially. Research is heavily endowed there, medical schools dot the country; even on Formosa island there is a fine medical school.

Tuberculosis is rampant in Japan. Short-sightedness is a national affliction, a natural one for a nation of ambitious people whose university students cram languages and music at the rate they do. Most boys in Japan can read English and speak enough to do business or carry on their trade—but the English employees there rarely bother to reciprocate.

In Formosa there is a fair amount of leprosy and a lot of typhoid and malaria, but the Japs are fairly advanced in matters of quarantine and public health.

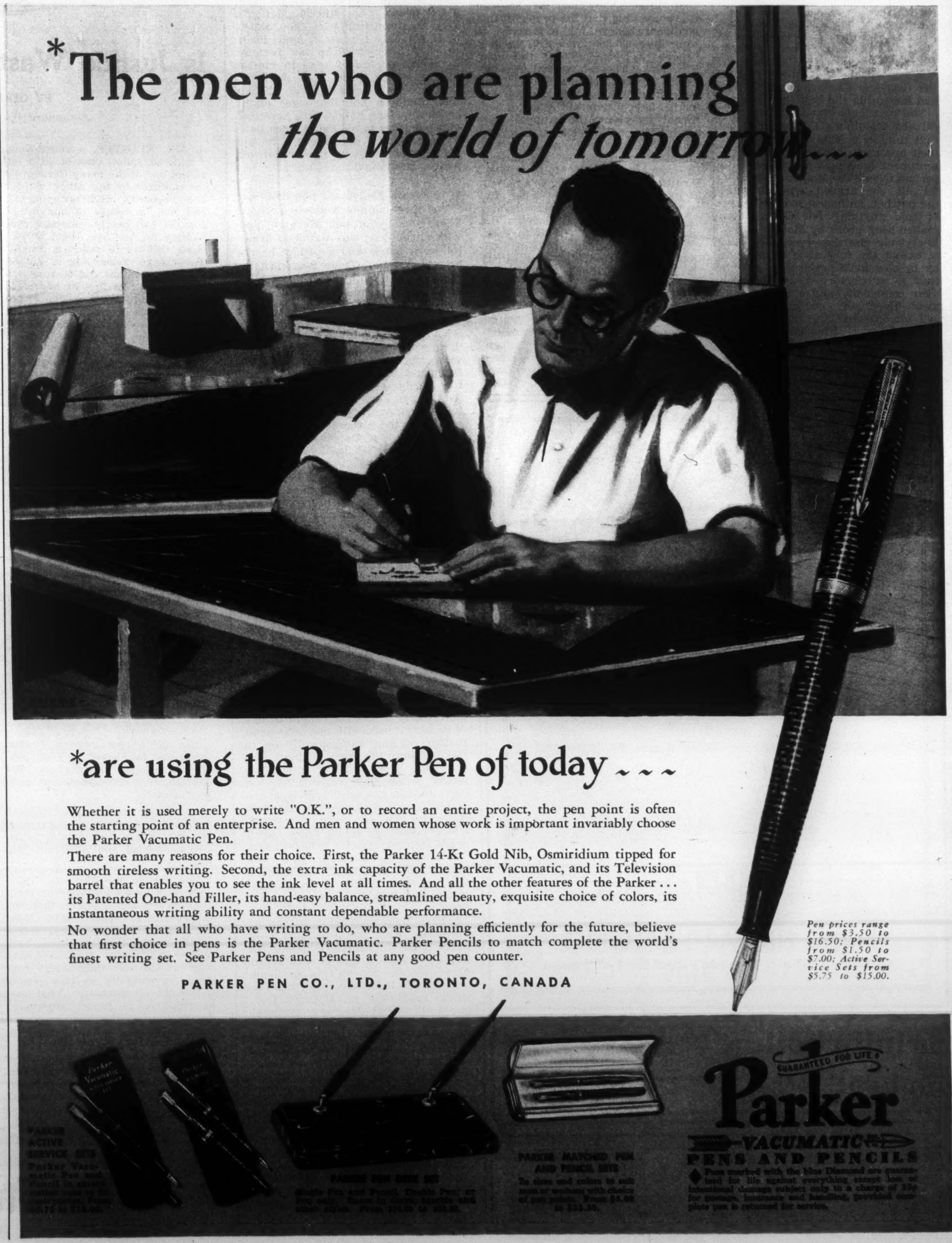
Bright Spot

So that's about it—the opinions of a man who spent years in Japan, and Formosa, and knew the Philippines, Manila, all the main ports of China. But there is one bright spot to it all.

In his opinion, unless some unforeseen incident takes place, it will take another four or five years to wipe out Japan. But he does admit the possibility of "an unforeseen incident" which could change the entire outlook.

What kind of an incident? Well, of course if the Emperor were killed, for example, (though he doesn't wish any particular harm to befall that pathetic little plant pathologist) the masses of Japs who revere him might turn upon their military governors, who would be honor-bound to commit hari-kari or otherwise destroy themselves because protecting the life of the Emperor is their most sacred obligation.

But as he said, this Canadian hopes he's wrong.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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Some Thoughts on Mother's Day, Most of Them Irrelevant

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

AN acquaintance relates that a year or two ago she received two pounds of pork sausage from her little ones as a Mother's day tribute. It seems that they had seen the word MOTHER spelled out in sausages in the window of the local butcher shop and had hurried right in and bought up the window display. They presented it to her on Mother's Day, carefully wrapped, with a greeting card apiece. One of the cards she recalls, bore the greeting "To a Sick Friend," and the other, "You Are Invited to a Shower." There were no Mother's Day cards left, they explained, by the time they reached the Greeting Card counter, so they had had to do the best they could.

The recipient, who is deeply cynical about Mother's Day, pointed out that the two pounds of sausage with their unconscious symbolism of linked sentiment long drawn out, were the perfect tribute for Mother's Day. After all, she argued, why shouldn't the butcher, an honest man who never sold anything but Government-graded beef, profit by Mother's Day? Everybody else did—everybody, that is, except the funeral directors, who up to now have never been able to find a satisfactory tie-up between their commodity and national sentiment. Eventually, she is sure, they will hit on something that combines a cheerful view of mortality with the nothing - is - too - good - for - Mother approach. When someone comes forward with a plan for the loving and respectful burial of Mother, she hopes that Mother's Day can be disrespectfully buried for good.

SHE is wrong of course. A great many people have misconceptions about Mother's Day, including those who believe it is the brain-child of the Florists' Union and the ones who think that Whistler was a commercial artist and that Whistler's Mother was Laura Secord. The truth is of course that Mother's Day flourishes because it is something that the people of this continent believe in as fiercely, if sometimes as inconsistently, as they believe in Democracy or the Four Freedoms. The commercial interests didn't invent Mother's Day. They have merely helped to develop the mother-lode, a natural deposit of sentiment underlying the national character. The sentiment itself is unique and any attempt to create a synthetic imitation has never been a success. In comparison with Mother's Day, for instance, Father's day as a national institution has simply fallen flat on its face. Fathers individually may be respected and even loved. But there is no natural afflatus in Fatherhood itself to fill the sails of a national selling campaign and satisfy the heart of a nation.

OTHER older nations are able to take mothers fairly calmly. They figure that motherhood has been going on a long time and can be counted on to continue on its own momentum without being launched afresh every year with speeches, slogans and scenes of national rejoicing. Germany, going to the opposite extreme, as Germany would, even tried out the idea of kicking motherhood around and doubtless looked on America with its starry-eyed mother-cult as a pushover for a nation that celebrated the male every day in the year. Now Mother's Day arrives triumphantly, right on the heels of our late enemy's awful setback in history, a point that Mother's day speakers and editorial writers aren't likely to overlook. They will be perfectly right too. Germany, whose only remaining function seems to be to point the historical moral has made this point blindingly clear. The nation that kicks motherhood around as a preliminary to lying basking in the sun is likely to end up in a small constricted space of outer darkness.

Much as we applaud motherhood on this continent however there are quite a few people who criticize Mother's Day as an institution. They object to it not only because it lends itself to easy commercialism but because its noble amplitudes tend to muffle up the whole truth about mothers; i.e., that some people actively dislike their mothers, and that some mothers are, in fact, horrid. This heretical viewpoint has never found much public expression; but recently it has been turning up openly in, of all places, Hollywood.

FOR years Hollywood has had two or three standard movie-mothers There was the Mother Machree type with silver hair, care-wrinkled brow, toil-worn hands and a patient heart-breaking smile. There was also the Stella Dallas mother and she was a bit of a tramp, tough and noisy, but with a capacity for maternal self-sacrifice that drew strangled sobs from all over the theatre. Neither of these mother-types have appeared for some time and the only other old-fashioned mother—Mother Hardy of the Hardy series—disappeared from the screen when Mickey Rooney joined the Army. The mother who has taken the place of these dependable ladies is a fashionable and disturbing type with hardly a trace of maternal instinct. The dear silver doesn't shine in her hair because it has been treated with a good golden rinse. Her brow is unfurrowed and her hand-happy hands are brilliantly manicured. She is never at home and she never worries about the whereabouts of her children, who usually turn up in juvenile delinquency surveys. The pictures in which this mother appears are given such pointed titles as "Where Are Our Children?", "Are These Our Children?", "Whose Children Are These?", etc., etc.

It would be absurd of course to conclude from these occasional surveys of maternal delinquency that Hollywood is putting American motherhood in general over a barrel. More likely it just got caught in one of its own trends, with one delinquent mother leading automatically on to the next until the theme had exhausted itself. Hollywood it is obvious would be the last organization on earth to chip away deliberately at the mother-image so deeply cherished in America. In any case the trend, which never ran to anything but B grade pictures, appears to have closed. The typical movie-mother, who rates flowers and enconiums on Mother's Day, should make a triumphant screen-comeback almost any day now.

I have been wondering rather irrelevantly why the politicians have never made any practical use of the mother-sentiment that is such a profound phenomenon on this continent. Public men invariably pay their respects to Mother on Mother's Day; but Mother's Day itself is a community idea without government backing, and it is probably too late now for any one political party to take it over. A Mother's Bonus to be issued on Mother's Day is one idea, though not I'm afraid a very good one since it would inevitably start up hoarse cries of political bribery from the opposite camp. Sentiment is the supreme consideration, and a political party that dug down into its party-fund piggie-bank to present a potted plant to every mother in America on Mother's Day would probably touch a responsive human chord in every heart. It might even win the next election.

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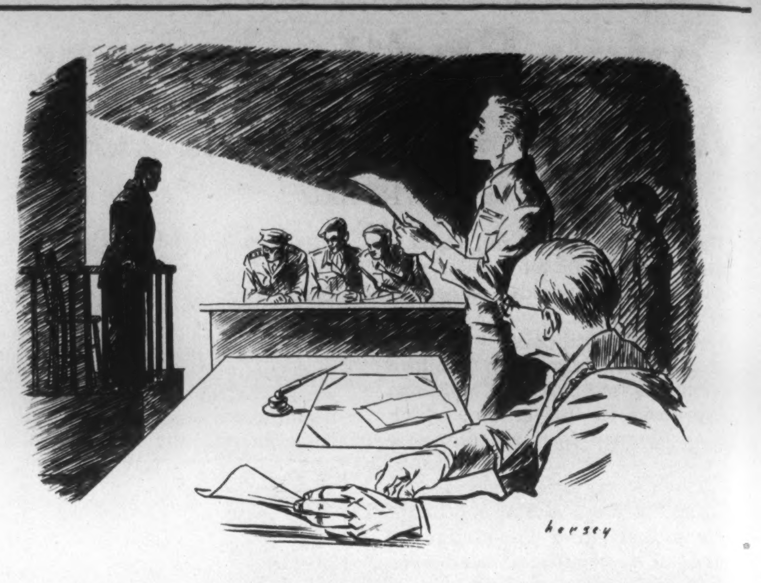

Is Justice Wasted on Germans?

BY GERALD CLARK

(Standard War Correspondent)

KARL KLOSTER, a round-shouldered, sallow man of 40, a citizen of one of the many German cities captured by the Allies, stood in the prisoner's dock gripping the rail. Only a couple of minutes before he had nearly collapsed while waiting for the five Allied military court officers to reach a decision. The charge: concealing in his cellar five shot-guns and 60 rounds of ammunition. At first he had pleaded not guilty, but evidence produced by his liberated and vengeful Russian housemaid forced him to break down.

"I am a game warden," he had said. "I wanted to save the guns for my work when the war is finished."

"You knew the regulations," the army prosecutor had shot back. "It is a major crime to conceal weapons. You are an enemy of the Allies."

And now the fateful moments ticked on. The presiding officer handed a translator the court's verdict. In slow German the interpreter read the preamble and came to the concluding paragraph. "And for your crime, Karl Kloster, you are sentenced to 12 years imprisonment."

Kloster's fingers slipped from the rail and he slumped to the floor—not from shock but from relief. Twelve years? That was not much when a man's life was at stake. Kloster and the other Germans in the court knew that such a crime under a German government would not have resulted in a trial. It would have meant outright execution. Later Kloster's defence lawyer, a German civilian, said to me: "Your people are very generous."

But behind his remark I read something far deeper. "Your people are suckers. You are soft. We Germans do not understand such treatment."

The Allies are trying to implant democratic methods in Germany, and one of our first steps is to introduce British and American justice.

This justice involves fair trials, defence of accused persons by their own lawyers and sentences that can be appealed in higher courts. Military courts in Germany today aren't much different from civil courts in Canada. Men in khaki who preside over them weigh evidence as carefully as they would in London or Montreal. They are as objective as judges anywhere, despite the fact that they are dealing with people we have learned to hate.

At the moment, no civilian courts are in operation in the British or Canadian sectors. Civilians appear before Military Government courts for both military and non-military crimes. We are trying to reopen regular German courts as fast as possible so that purely local offences will be adjudged by the Germans themselves. But the problem is the same whenever we attempt to place a German in a responsible position. Who can be trusted?

No judge under the Hitler regime could hold office unless he was a member of the Nazi Party. Some joined for the convenience, others because they were true disciples. In one town under British control, officers interviewed two prospects for the job of local judge. One was shown by field security experts to be a fervent Nazi. The other had retired from the bench in 1933 because he wouldn't co-operate with the Nazis. He'll probably be the first German jurist appointed in the British sector.

We are not attempting to change the German legal code. It is different from ours, but so long as it is carried out in the manner of pre-Hitler days, our occupation people will be satisfied.

Perhaps it is too early to criticize our methods. "We must start right," one British legal officer said. "If we are to bring any kind of civilization to the chaos that exists in Germany we must show that democracy can be just, even among a conquered people."

But for every legal officer who believes that only "'fair" methods will work, you will find another officer who holds that we are too soft, that we ought to treat Germans with the brand of harshness they can appreciate.

So far, the British have not sentenced one German civilian to death, though one woman deliberately sheltered six German soldiers in her home. She was given only a five-year term. In the American sector, several death sentences have been passed, later to be amended to jail terms.

Are we too soft?

Do the Germans laugh at us when they say? "You are very generous."

Time will tell.

• • •

The above exclusive dispatch cabled from inside Germany by Gerald Clark, The Standard's war correspondent, is one of several feature articles that have appeared recently in The Standard on this subject. Realizing the intense public interest, and variance of viewpoint on the question of how tough we should be in our treatment of German civilians, The Standard assigned Gerald Clark the task of keeping The Standard's 200,000 readers fully informed and up-to-date on the attitude of German civilians towards our conquering armies and how sternly we are administering justice in the occupied German cities. It is another indication of the alertness of The Standard's editorial policy.

The Standard

(Published at 231 St. James Street, Montreal)

Mustn't Regard France As a Poor Relation

By LIONEL ROY

The author of this article is a well known lawyer of Quebec City.

An ardent believer in the absolute necessity of international organization for peace, he is profoundly concerned that the forces of the entire British Commonwealth shall be employed to promote the success of such a structure.

London.

IN ORDER to understand better the present international policy of France, I tried while in Paris to find out the opinion of the man in the street. As a pretext I would ask for a direction, and then start the conversation.

The deep desire of every Frenchman is the reconstruction of his country; industry has stopped for lack of raw material, transportation is restricted for want of equipment, and of coal or gasoline. There was no heating all last winter, and food is decidedly in short supply. Rations cannot be reduced any lower. A toothache throws in the background any other worries as well as the keen appreciation of actual advantages. The people of France think in terms of food, which is their toothache, and they are longing for the day when their children will have enough to eat.

Despite his need for food and coal, the man in the street also envisages political problems. He considers the future of the world, but in the light of the past. He believes that the hereditary enemy is Germany, and that the German danger must be done away with for generations. Twice within twenty-five years France was invaded, and this time it was occupied. He no longer wants to live in the fear of Germany. His country had seen that the danger would come from Germany, and his leaders had in vain requested international cooperation. Germany never again must be a threat to humanity.

The man in the street realizes that the population of his country is only 45 millions. With the empire, it is 100 millions, but he does not feel the potential of the colonies can be relied upon as much as that of the mother country. Germany, even after the war, will probably be as large or possibly larger than France. And on account of these conditions he realizes that his country needs allies. Rightly or wrongly, he seeks for them amongst the peoples who live under the same threat, and are thereby more apt to appreciate the danger. France has formed an alliance with Russia. The relations with Great Britain are better than ever, because my Frenchman thinks that Great Britain knows now, more than ever, that she is a European power, and that her borders are common with those of France.

Prepared to Cooperate

Regarding the international order, some Frenchmen told me that France must be rebuilt before plans of a future world be considered. But many have told me they believed the world of tomorrow was in the making, and that France, on account of its political and geographical position, must take an active part in the construction of the new world. The French are prepared to cooperate with all their heart. But past experience cannot be forgotten. Collective security had been planned in 1919. A body was then born which would put an end to wars and aggression. The man in the street no longer thinks that a machinery for security will necessarily bring security. The League did not prevent wars. What may be best relied on to maintain peace, is the desire for it, and a machinery based on a force capable of policing states which threaten the life of others.

My man in the street believes that the voice of France must be heard, and that it is entitled to respect. He is convinced that his country as much as any other nation has contributed to the victory. France was defeated by an overwhelming enemy. The nation paid with its blood, with its sufferings, and with the brutality of the occupation. Prisoners are still in Germany, as well as the youth conscripted for war labor. France has remained in the fight, through the forces of the Resistance, and through the troops of General de Gaulle. The fleet was sacrificed. My man in the street considers he is not a poor relative.

A Free France has now come back to life. She is prepared to contribute to the shaping of the new world with her intellectual dynamism and her moral forces, and with the strength of the whole nation.

• •

Warsaw Has Great Housing Problems

By ANNA STRONG

Warsaw.

THE world's greatest housing problem is centred in Warsaw. Poland's Government is camped on a construction site in the midst of 100,000 homeless refugees.

It is in Snecznia—Snowstreet—in a gaunt four-storey building, set in a sea of mud.

Inside you climb rough wooden stairs, entering crowded rooms, where Cabinet Ministers and civil servants sit on wooden stools at unpainted splintery wooden tables.

Officials sleep on springless cots or on the floor. They eat sketchily from public kitchens. They carry the day's work in brief-cases from one bare office to another. They are constantly on the move.

I called three times on the acting Foreign Minister, Berman, found him each time in a different room. The third time he was in a fairly decent office

He said: "This is President Bierut's office. He's ill. But it is too good a room to leave empty."

In early February, just a fortnight after the liberation of Warsaw, I found President Boleslaw Bierut and Premier Edward Osubka Morawski with their secretaries, all four sharing a dingy, unheated room in a recently opened "hotel.'

Why did not the Government settle in Lodz, in Cracow, in Katowice—all fine big cities taken intact by the Red Army's swift encircling manoeuvres? Why did it settle in that heap of ruins?

Warsaw's citizens were driven out from the city during the four months beginning last October, when the Germans systematically destroyed the town.

The citizens, coming home, found only ruins on the western bank of the river, where the main city had been.

So they crossed the river to Praga suburb, where they camp in cellars or sleep on floors. Yet every morning they return to the beloved ruins, prodding for salvage. And every night they come back to Praga in order to survive.

Then I knew why the Government must be in Warsaw. Hitler destroyed Warsaw, but the heart of Warsaw has survived.

If these hundreds of thousands of appalling refugees scatter to Lodz to Cracow, taking root in comparatively comfortable cities, then Warsaw will really sicken. And perhaps might never revive.

The Government is in Warsaw because it knows that continuity of the national life is more important than its own comfort, efficiency or health.

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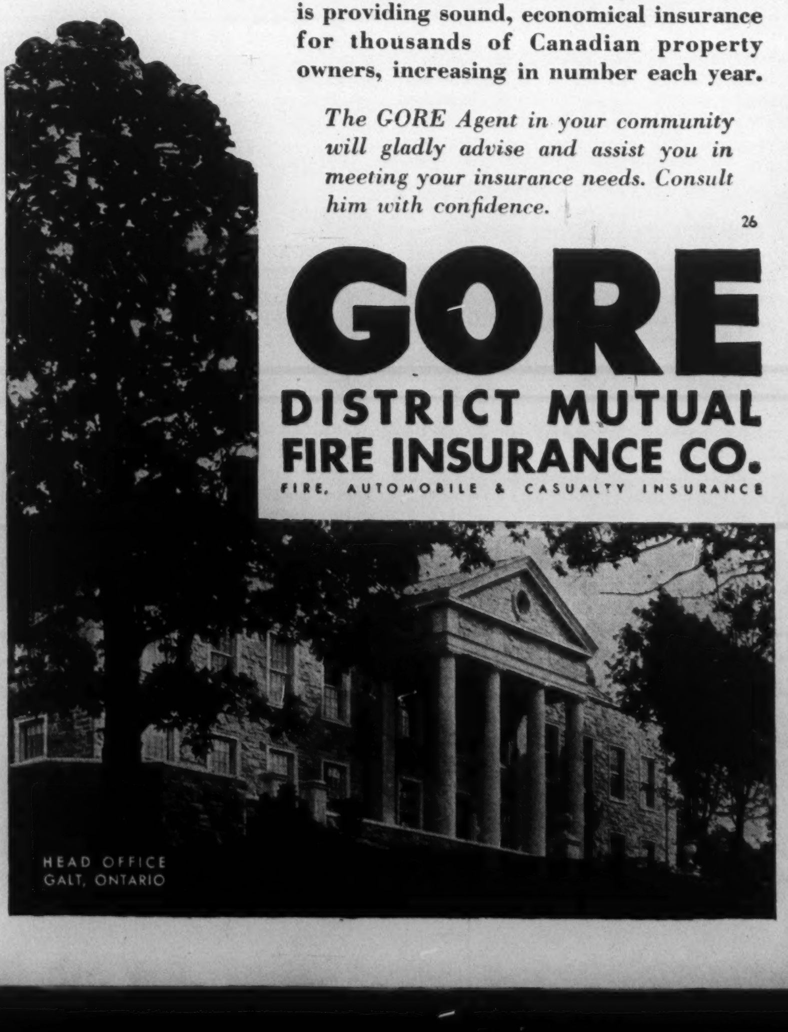

Citizenship Papers Mean More Than Beer Books

By J. G. STUART STANBURY

Our naturalization procedure is very loose says the writer, the County Judge of Lincoln County. Until recently citizenship papers have been handed over as casually as beer permits.

A suggestion of Judge Stanbury is that members of the judiciary take seriously the requirement of the Naturalization Law that they inquire whether a candidate is "qualified and fit to be naturalized as a British subject". He proposes to use in his own court a citizenship primer on the duties of citizenship and the principles of British democracy. He suggests also several other desirable improvements.

QUALITY is going to be immensely more important than quantity in the citizenship of Canada during this and the next decade. When our boys return from the war they will have every right to inquire as to the type and quality of the citizenship which has been developed at home while they have been sacrificing for only the highest. They will have reason to expect that we have not only inculcated in our own Canadian youth a more intense patriotism but that we have also taken vigorous action to prevent the infiltration of undesirable elements from other nationalities.

It will be admitted that our first duty is to see that our British-born, including our Canadian-born, men and women and youths, have all the elements of an educated and inspired patriotism,—educated not only in an appreciation of all the benefits which accrue from British citizenship, but also in a realization of the obligations which attach to those who receive those benefits. To this end knowledge of how "our way of life" has been handed down to us by the struggles and sacrifices of our British ancestors should form the foundation. In this day when so many "isms" are popping up to confuse our people it might not be considered presumptuous to suggest that in our schools the subject of "How we are governed" should be stressed, and that alongside there should be a comparative study of other systems.

Need Patriotism

But we need more than an academic knowledge of what Canadian citizenship implies. In our own people, at least, we have a right to expect more. We need a passionate patriotism that will carry us through sacrifices, if necessary. We want from our citizens more than lip-loyalty, and yet cheers for King and Country, and the waving of the flag, may do much to develop the fervency desired. It might serve a good purpose if the demonstrations of earlier days, of loyalty and patriotism, on such occasions as the Sovereign's birthday, Dominion Day and Armistice Day, were revived, and the children in our schools encouraged to have more frequent flag exercises. All this concern about maintaining the high quality of citizenship among our British-born Canadians is suggested by a fear that we are being too easy-going in our admittance of aliens to Canadian citizenship and that our standard must be kept high if we are to demand a high standard from our new Canadians.

My information and my present observation over a period of eight years has convinced me that the procedure usually followed in the naturalization of aliens is woefully inadequate and definitely harmful to good Canadian citizenship. If quality is our objective rather than quantity we cannot go on, as now, handing out certificates of naturalization to every foreigner who can mumble out a few words in English or French and has no prison record reported against him. We should require more than that of him. We have a right to expect from him some knowledge and appreciation of the rights and benefits which are thus automatically conferred on him, but we should also have assurance that he realizes and acknowledges the duties and obligations of Canadian citizenship. It would not be unreasonable that he should have some knowledge of how we are governed in the federal, provincial and municipal fields, so that he could exercise his franchise intelligently. He should know the relationship of Canada to the Empire, and that when he takes the oath of allegiance to the King he becomes not only a citizen of Canada but a subject of the British Empire.

No Interest

My experience leads me to say that in the vast majority of cases the foreigner, other than from the United States, has no knowledge of the simplest working tools of our democracy. Nor is he much concerned about learning either our customs or our language. In many country districts, whole sections are self-contained, exclusive socially and commercially, talking no language but their own and taking no part in government, municipal or otherwise. In some of our cities night schools are maintained for the sole purpose of teaching the Canadian-born members of the families the language and customs of the homeland, to the definite detriment of their progress at day school. Thus the natural process of Canadianization is impeded.

I believe that no man can become a good Canadian who deliberately creates for himself a bar to his intelligent discussion of national and domestic issues by refusing to learn the language and customs of the country of his adoption.

Many are quite frank in admitting that they want to be naturalized citizens of Canada so they can get into the United States. It is true that British citizenship through Canadian naturalization gives the alien advantages that no Britisher from the Old Land enjoys. A native of the British Isles must pay a head tax to enter the States although he may have enjoyed Canadian citizenship for half a century or more. Moreover, he is liable to deportation from Canada. The New Canadian not so. In addition he circumvents the "quota" applicable to his country.

However selfish or uncomplimentary to us may be the applicant's purpose we owe it to ourselves as well as to him to see that he understands at least the basic principles of citizenship in Canada, and to inspire him with higher motives and a sense of the dignity and importance of his new affiliation.

Primer

To accomplish these two objectives I have two additions to naturalization procedure to suggest. I am going to adopt them in my own court, and I offer them for whatever of merit they may appear to have. First is education,—a simple Citizenship Primer is being prepared, couched in language easily understood, framed in the form of question and answer, and covering the development and basic principles of British democracy, the relationship of sovereign and subject, and stressing the duties as well as the rights of Canadian citizenship. This will be placed in the hand of every applicant, with a warning that he will be expected to know its contents when he appears three months hence before the County Judge for the approval of his application.

The Regulations ask for a report on certain specified qualifications, including a finding that he is not a "minor, lunatic or idiot," but none as to the alien's knowledge of his benefits nor his duties upon becoming a Canadian citizen. The Judge, however, is expected to give a "decision as to whether he is qualified and fit to be naturalized as a British subject". Without some test of the applicant's knowledge and appreciation of what it means to become a citizen of Canada, the judgment required of the Judge can hardly be exercised intelligently. "An adequate knowledge" of English or French should not be alone sufficient to entitle an alien to be recommended for naturalization.

Ceremony

My second suggestion is that a solemn and impressive ceremony accompany the taking of the oath of allegiance and the presentation of the certificates of citizenship. Until a recent date it was the custom to hand over this supremely important—I might even say sacred—Charter of Rights as casually as a Permit for Beer, and without the thousandth part of the fuss of obtaining a priority for a new tire. Today, however, the oath of allegiance must be taken in open court. That is a step in advance. But I would combine with that requirement that there be an impressive ceremonial presided over by the County Judge to which the public would be invited, and at which the Warden and members of the County Council, and the Mayor and Council of the County seat, would express by their presence their welcome to the New Canadians. Some courts, of course, are more rigid than others in their interpretation of naturalization procedure.

It should be unnecessary to say that these proposals with respect to a better procedure in naturalization proceedings are not advanced with any idea of reflecting on foreigners. Humbly we must confess that some of our best citizens came to us through naturalization. But our own indifference to a proper standard of qualification has made British subjects and Canadian citizens of many who know little and care less of what it means, so long as they reap the material advantages accruing therefrom. It has proved a serious dilution in the quality of our citizenship in many districts already.

When the inevitable tidal wave of immigration strikes us after the war we must in the first place depend on the wisdom of our legislators as to the source and numbers of those who will be admitted, but when the question of naturalization arises we should be prepared with some more rugged procedure for throwing aside the flotsam and jetsam of Europe than by merely enquiring whether they can speak English or French. Let us make sure that those who are granted equality of status with the best of Canadians, and whose naturalization gives them privileges not shared by British born outside of Canada, not only know the fundamentals of our Canadian way of life, but are properly impressed with the dignity and value of their new status. Then their oath of allegiance may no longer be a perfunctory recital but a solemn pledge of fealty to the Crown and a lasting inspiration to patriotic devotion and service.

• •

TCHAIKOWSKY AT WORK

"IT WOULD be vain to try to put into words that immeasurable sense of bliss which comes over me as soon as a new idea awakens in me and begins to take a definite form. I forget everything and behave like a madman. Within me everything starts pulsing and quivering; scarcely have I begun the sketch when thoughts tumble one on the heels of the other. In the midst of this magic process, it often happens that some trivial interruption wakens me from my somnambulistic state—the door bell rings, the servant enters, a clock strikes—reminding me that it is time to quit. Such interruptions are terrible. They often break off the train of inspiration for a considerable time, so that I have to search again, often in vain. In such cases, calm headwork and technical knowledge have come to my rescue."

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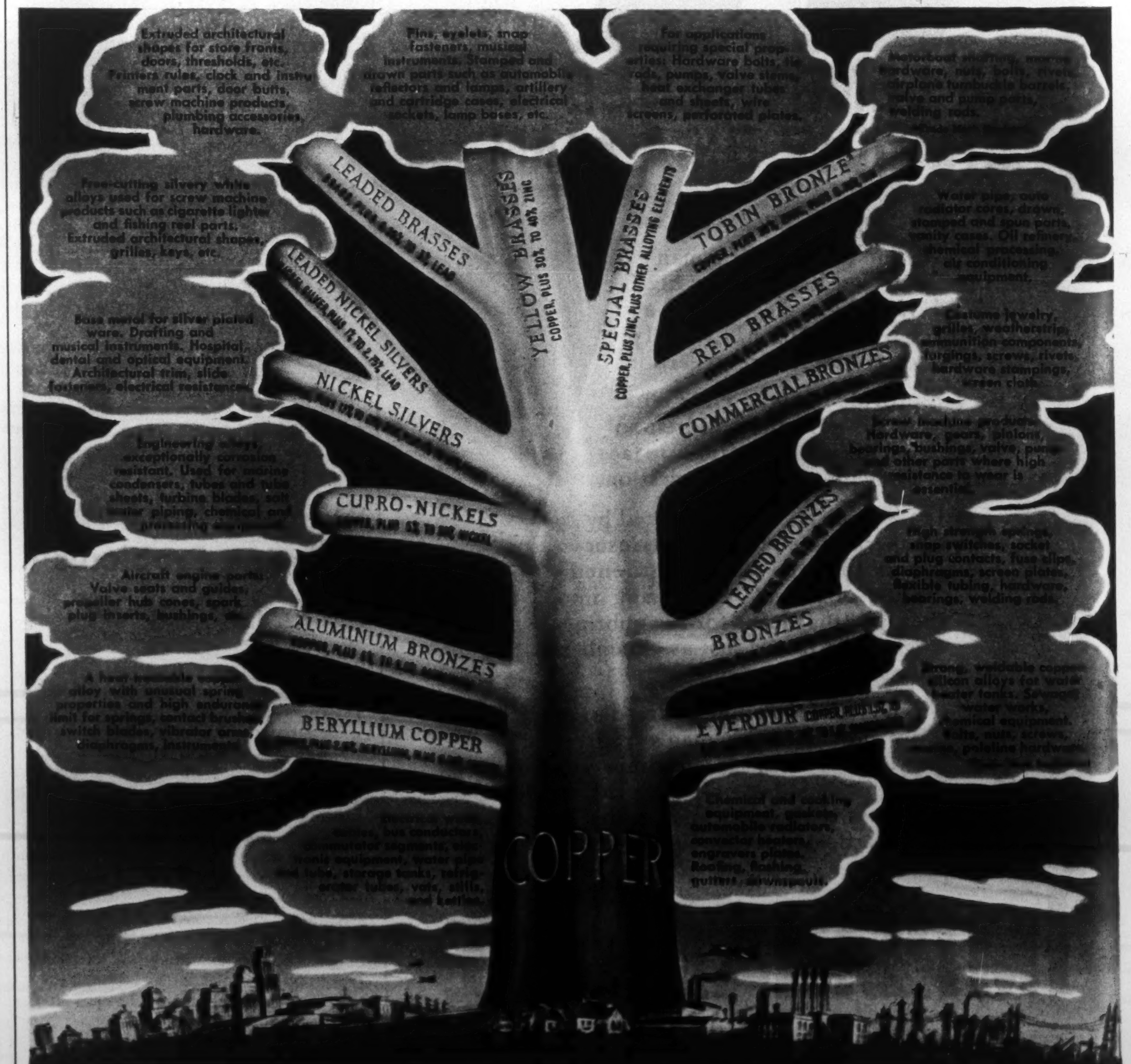
But as soon as conditions permit, copper and its alloys will be ready for expanded peacetime uses. Manufacturers will again have Anaconda Copper, Brass, Bronze and Nickel Silver for the products that play so important a part in Canadian living.


Extruded architectural shapes for store fronts, doors, thresholds, etc. Printers rules, clock and instrument parts, door butts, screw machine products, plumbing accessories, hardware.
Pins, eyelets, snap fasteners, musical instruments. Stamped and drawn parts such as automobile reflectors and lamps, artillery and cartridge cases, electrical sockets, lamp bases, etc.
For applications requiring special properties: Hardware bolts, tie rods, pumps, valve stems, heat exchanger tubes and sheets, wire screens, perforated plates.
Motorboat shafting, marine hardware, nuts, bolts, rivets, airplane turnbuckle barrels, valve and pump parts, welding rods.
Free-cutting silvery white alloys used for screw machine products such as cigarette lighter and fishing reel parts. Extruded architectural shapes, grilles, keys, etc.
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Base metal for silver plated ware. Drafting and musical instruments. Hospital, dental and optical equipment. Architectural trim, slide fasteners, electrical resistances.
Costume jewelry, grilles, weatherstrip, ammunition components, forgings, screws, rivets, hardware stampings, screen cloth.
Engineering alloys, exceptionally corrosion resistant. Used for marine condensers, tubes and tube sheets, turbine blades, salt water piping, chemical and processing equipment.
Screw machine products. Hardware, gears, pinions, bearings, bushings, valve, pump and other parts where high resistance to wear is essential.
Aircraft engine parts. Valve seats and guides, propeller hub cones, spark plug inserts, bushings, etc.
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COPPER, PLUS ZINC, PLUS OTHER ALLOYING ELEMENTS
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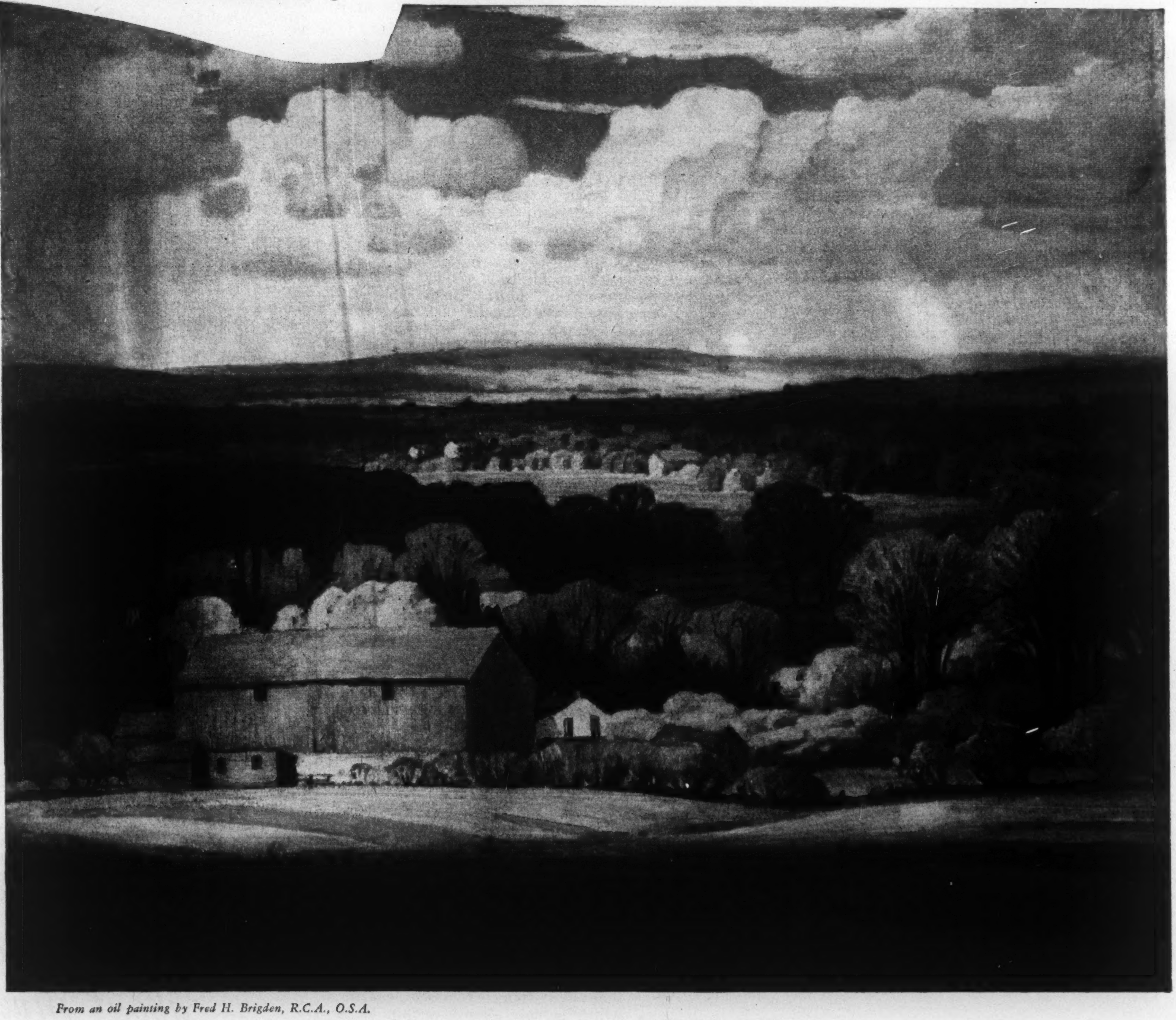
Round the Bend of the Road...



From an oil painting by Fred H. Brigden, R.C.A., O.S.A.

UNTIL the last clear note of Victory echoes down the wind, our thoughts, our purpose, and our deeds are limited to one great task—the vital, all-demanding job of producing . . . steadily . . . ceaselessly . . . plentifully . . . the weapons and mechanized equipment needed by a world at war.

But we can think ahead . . . to a time just round the bend of the road when we will again devote our energies, our years of experience, and our accumulated knowledge to serving your peacetime comfort and desires . . . when General Motors will again design and manufacture for your convenience *the cars of the future.*

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WORLD AT SAN FRANCISCO

Germany Has Been Smashed But What Are Hopes For the Future?

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

San Francisco.

AN EPOCH which will be discussed as long as history is written and read has ended. The attack by Hitler and his nihilists on Western civilization has been beaten off. How clear a victory has been won, and how much Western civilization has been weakened by the struggle, it is too soon to say.

What is clear is the utter collapse, moral and physical, of the German nation. The moral collapse seems to be incomparably more far-reaching than in 1918, while the physical equipment of Germany which was left untouched by previous wars has been virtually razed to the foundations by this one.

It may take the Germans longer to recover after this ruinous spasm than it did the French after the Napoleonic era. The latter at least had positive ideas of revolution to build on. German moral bankruptcy is almost as evident in photographs, and in reports of prisoners, civilians and big name captives, as in the destruction of cities and industries by bombing.

It has in the brief space of thirty years seen faith in monarchy, republicanism, big business, Marxian socialism, National Socialist dictatorship and the mission of the Master Race successively destroyed. The result is an inert mass which may be a helpless mental case for some time to come. It is also possible that the nation will be permanently divided along the line of the Elbe, with the two halves following different lines of development.

It was a curious experience to read day by day of the death or capture of Hitler, Goebbels, Rundstedt, Krupp, Papen, Frick, Schacht, Frank, List and Leeb, and their soldiers by the million—those soldiers whose fanatically-directed efficiency so recently had made the whole world tremble. Now this whole monstrous evil force has crumbled to dust, conquered by our efforts, though not before untold millions of human lives had been sacrificed and half of a rich and beautiful continent laid waste.

Whether, as was assumed natural in the last century, through this effort mankind has been carried upward and onward in the course of its struggle is the supreme question. There have been many sombre voices raised at San Francisco to give warning that instead it has been careening towards self-destruction. While the effort in the last war was lightened by the belief that victory would result in the spread of freedom and democracy this struggle has been dominated mainly by the grim urge for self-survival.

It should be repeated that the great difference between the end of this war and the last one is the completeness of the enemy collapse, due, in turn, to the rigidity of the Nazi system. The last time we allowed the Germans to break off while her main armies, industries and cities were intact. The German Republic which was immediately set up still represented an orderly state, with an unbroken strength as unfortuately was proven a dozen years later when rearmament began. The place of Austria and Hungary on the map was at once filled by new-born successor states whose development was unhindered by pressure from either East or West.

This time the German collapse leaves a huge vacuum into which power is rushing from East and West, notably the former. A vast and far-reaching readjustment of balance of power is going on in which all anxiety to avoid any jostling with danger and incidents between armies appears to be on our side. It is amply clear that we are faced with a flat dictum "thus far and no further" in Germany, Czechoslovakia and Austria, while we are proscribed from putting so much as a foot in the Balkans. It would not be surprising if we yielded to Tito in Trieste, our one bold assertion so far. Whether we do or not this is a name which will cause trouble.

What Is the Explanation?

So far as Yugoslavia goes, Churchill's proposal at Teheran for a strong Allied landing here was sharply vetoed by Stalin. Two small Dalmatian landing forces which attempted to aid the Partisans to cut the German retreat from Greece last November were fired on, and one of them was disarmed by Tito.

The French Minister who left Paris three weeks ago for Rumania is still held up at Constantinople. At about the same time the British and French diplomatic missions which were prepared to accompany Benes back to Czechoslovakia from Moscow were told—by the Kremlin, not by the Czechs—that they could not go. Our military missions were twice expelled by the Red Army from Bulgaria. The new government was set up in Austria by the Soviet by unilateral action.

It is extremely dubious if joint Allied occupation of Vienna will materialize, and perhaps not even the joint occupation of Berlin. The unresolved Polish situation hardly needs stressing.

It was to avert any such line being drawn across Europe that Churchill and Roosevelt secured the Yalta agreement for joint three-power control and consultation over this whole region. There has not been a single instance so far in which this agreement has been kept, either in consultation over new regimes or in the institution of the promised democratic forms of free party activity in Poland or Yugoslavia (the Yalta agreement stipulated that our recognition of Tito's government was based on fulfilment of these conditions).

The question being asked here more and more insistently is, did Stalin act in bad faith at Yalta or is he being over-ridden by his marshals? One should try to put oneself for a moment in their position. After being twice invaded by the Germans within a generation, they find themselves in the absolutely unique position of being able to fix the strategic frontiers of Russia exactly as they wish. They can place the border on the Oder and Danube or the Elbe and Adriatic. Indeed almost on the Kattegat and Rhine, but not quite.

An indication of how this ideal situation appears to them was the Moscow broadcast of three weeks ago, obviously a trial balloon, which demanded Soviet occupation of Denmark and Norway. The only bridgehead of the Western powers in this position is Greece. A plausible explanation of the attempted *putsch* in December is that it was intended to clear this out.

From their point of view, this attitude, if dominated entirely by security considerations, is entirely reasonable. Can one reasonably expect them to be internationally minded with their background? Do not American admirals insist that the retention of Pacific islands seized from the Japanese is essential to U.S. security? The great difference here, however, is the fact that this does not imply domination of a huge population of politically - developed people. Such Russian security considerations are understandable. But domination of this huge additional population — and categorical opposition to a Western European bloc led by Britain and France shows it does not want a definite limit set to expansion—does not appear to be compatible with good reactions in Britain and America. Certainly it is not compatible with the Yalta agreement, the basis of our common effort to vanquish and destroy German power.

Russia Accepted Yalta

No one compelled the Soviet leaders to sign the Yalta agreement. It was accepted by both sides as a necessary *modus vivendi* between three world powers to avert jostling and rivalry. The way in which the Yalta agreement and the Polish problem, its keystone, have hung over the whole Conference deliberations is ample proof that its fulfilment represents the basis for wider international collaboration between ourselves and the Soviets. Anything signed here will only gain validity through the fulfilment of earlier promises.

I would like to hold out for caution, therefore, against the belief that the San Francisco charter, which is now almost certain to be completed, represents a ticket to the millenium. The greatest effort has been made during this past fortnight, indeed during the past three years, to reach accommodation with the Soviets, to satisfy the acute prestige considerations and allay the deeply-held suspicions. While Molotov impugned the democracy of Argentina, and rightly, no one questioned the democracy of Russia. When he spoke of her aid to the enemy, no one mentioned the Nazi-Soviet pact during our darkest days of war.

When Molotov condemned the way in which the imperialist powers (Britain and France) made a tool of the League no one said anything of Soviet imperialism. When he pointed publicly to the lack of independence of India and the Philippines no one raised the highly-important precedent of admitting the unautonomous Ukraine and White Russia.

We could not in fact have been more accommodating, even ingratiating. All of this because of the widespread desire to break down the isolation of the Soviet Union and bring her into the international organization, which it is recognized can be no more a real success without her than the old league was without the United States. It remains to be seen whether this is the proper way to deal with these difficult and enigmatic people. In return, Molotov deeply offended many committee members by rudeness and used the open assembly and press conferences to establish the Soviet position before its world following in a way which could later be used to undermine it.

It is true he has appeared accommodating in accepting more amendments than expected. This has assured the success of the Conference and should be stressed. Having played a full and equal part here the Soviets quite clearly want the Conference to succeed. But it is not the Conference so much as the new league which we want to succeed.

Argentine Not a Defeat

It is disturbing when going over the chief points which Molotov has put on the record while here, to think what disputive use could be made of them at a future date. Why he took the Argentine question to the open floor of the Conference when he knew perfectly well he would be voted down is a question which caused speculation all last week. Though the Soviet delegates are not great talkers they have said enough to make it clear they did not consider the result a defeat, as so foolishly played-up in the press.

It is my view that this was a defeat for the U.S. This arose out of making it a question of procedure—the Latin-American demand *quid pro quo* for admission of the Ukraine and White Russia and fulfilment of the Mexico City agreement—rather than a question of principle. I also believe it showed definite mishandling by Stettinius.

The result was that Molotov showed us before the world as supporters of a fascist regime, while clearly recording before the working masses Russia's opposition. Possible use of that line alone can be bad enough but suppose it is intended to show people at home that they face potential pro-fascist coalition in this league? Even without that, this clear revelation of a large Latin-American bloc under the United States, which the Soviets have reason enough to dislike, bodes no good to operation of the new league on a truly universal and eventually more democratic basis.

Further, however, Molotov placed his Government on record as favoring independence for colonial peoples (self-government for Polynesians and Poles); as favoring admission of the world trade union organization in a strong advisory capacity (with the clear majority of its membership comprised by the vast company union of Soviet Russia); and as supporting the role of the "people" of Poland in establishing a new government (a conveniently ambiguous term).

Perhaps suspicion of the use which could be made of this obviously well-planned performance here will prove unwarranted. But when one considers that the one great positive contribution that the Soviets could have made to the success of the Conference, the league and Big Power co-operation was to advance the fulfilment of the Yalta agreement, especially on Poland, and that whatever the Soviets ultimately sign here costs them nothing as they hold the veto power in their pockets, one is constrained to take a cautious view. Deeds remain a far more important guide than words.

The defeat of Germany has brought an end to terrible, immediate danger. But there is little indication that it has ended the great underlying ideological struggle of our time between materialism and religious values, between worship of a state Moloch and the age-old yearning for individual freedom, the struggle which not only divides us from the greatly-extended Soviet world but divides each of our nations. As Smuts truly said we stand at a great divide in history, with the old world dead and the new one not yet born.

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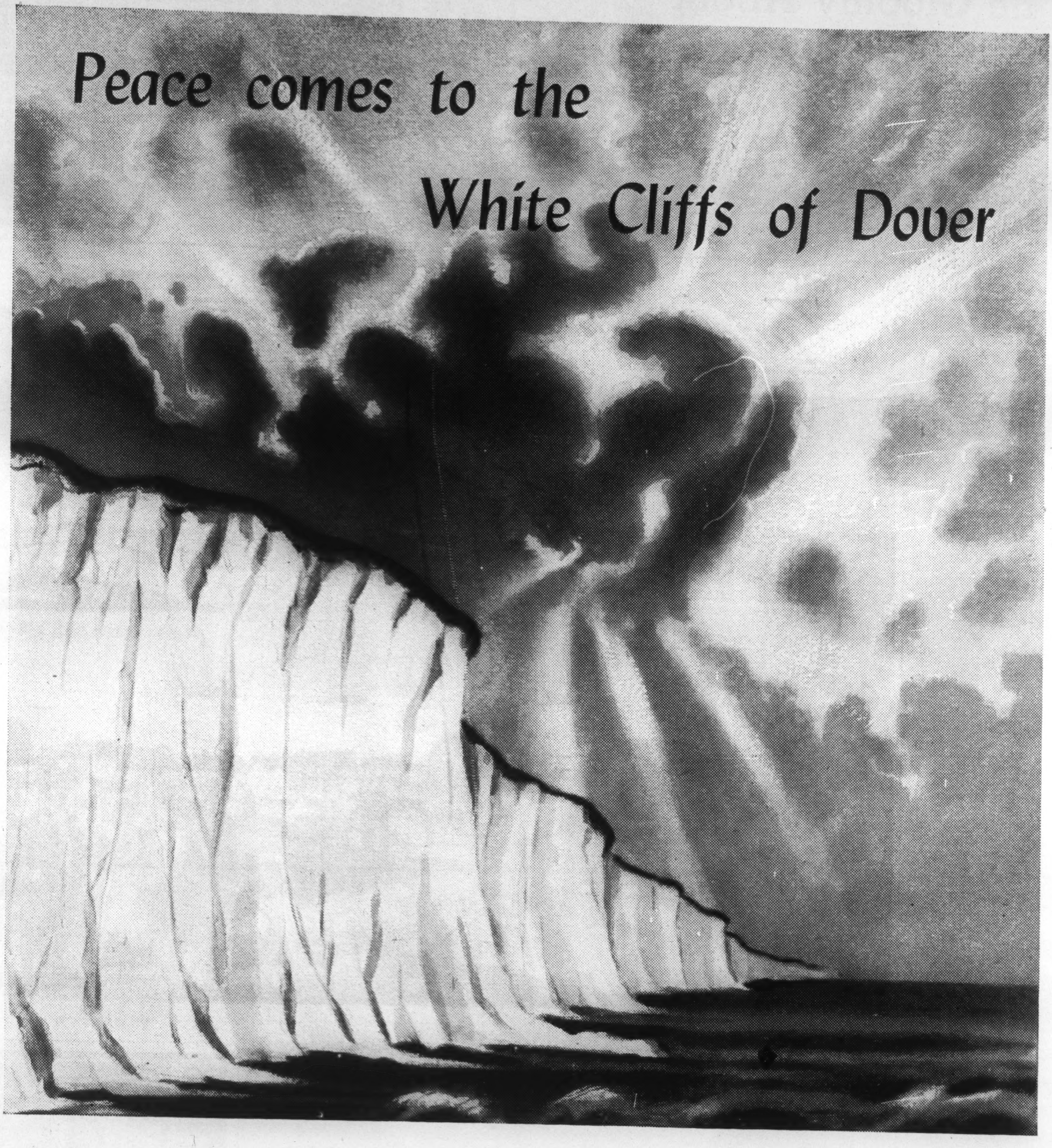

Peace comes to the White Cliffs of Dover

No spot in all the world so typifies the joy and tranquility that is within our hearts today as Peace once more comes to Europe.

As we rejoice this happy day, let us give thanks, each in our own way, for the good fortunes which have been ours. And let us give thanks — for those courageous British folks who stood alone, the bulwark of freedom; for the enslaved Nations who never lost hope; for His guidance of our leaders; for the devotion to duty of our boys and girls in the Armed Forces.

Let us pray — for a speedy world Peace, and a not-too-distant homecoming for loved ones; and, that we may be worthy of our responsibility as Victors in this proud moment of triumph.

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Why Be Gloomy About Prospects of Peace?

By THE VERY REV. W. R. INGE

Dean Inge believes, with Walter Lippman, whose book "United States War Aims" he comments on in this article, that there will be a long peace of exhaustion after this war. The "unspeakable horror" of modern war also buttresses his belief that in future no nation will willingly engage in it.

Wallingford, England.

WHEN I wrote a prediction that a hundred years from hence the two Great powers would be Russia and the League of English speaking Nations, I had not read Walter Lippmann's book on United States War Aims. Lippmann was associated with President Wilson and Colonel House in the negotiations at Paris after the Great War. I look upon him as a good friend of Britain.

He believes, as I do, that there will be a long peace of exhaustion after this war, and that twenty years hence Russia will be too strong to be attacked except by a coalition. He believes too, that the British Commonwealth and the United States must be permanent Allies.

The Atlantic is no longer a very broad ocean; it is like what the Mediterranean used to be. He would therefore extend the alliance between Britain and the United States much further.

France must certainly join it and the north-western group of nations — Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Iceland. This block of allies he calls the Atlantic community. On your side of the Atlantic the whole of South America must join.

Lippmann makes it clearer to me than it was before I read his book that there are two basic principles in American foreign policy. One is the Monroe Doctrine, which forbids any European aggression on American soil. The other is the independence of China.

The attack on Pearl Harbour was not an unprovoked act of treachery. It followed inevitably when the Americans refused to consent to the dismemberment of China. As for the Monroe Doctrine, if Britain had been knocked out of the war it would have been difficult for the United States to protect South America. Dakar is much nearer to Brazil than New York.

The author reminds his readers that "during the nineteenth century the naval supremacy of Great Britain maintained an international order within which there were no great wars of aggresion, and the commercial and financial supremacy of Great Britain sustained an economic order within which an ample supply of European capital was being had for the development of this country."

Effortless Security

He makes the interesting suggestion that this complete immunity from danger, all through the last century, had a great effect on the character of Americans. Effortless security and limitless opportunities enabled the United States to dispense with armaments, strategic precautions and alliances. Politics were not important: social problems seemed to solve themselves; the ablest men devoted themselves to business. Now all is changed; isolationism is no longer invulnerable.

But Lippman's Atlantic Community goes much farther than any alliance of English-speaking nations and the northwestern group. He thinks that while the nations between Germany and Russia will come within the Russian orbit, central Europe may at last join the Atlantic community.

I confess that I do not see why they should. The Atlantic is no more their sea than the Mediterranean is Britain's. They have tried our parliamentary democracy, and it does not suit them. The only motive which could drive them into a Western alliance would be fear of Russia, and in protecting themselves against this danger we neither could nor would help them.

Friendship with Russia is necessary for the peace of the world, and a whale cannot fight an elephant. If Russia were to threaten Central Europe, there would probably be a coalition, headed by Germany in alliance with Japan, to renew the world war.

The chances of peace depend on what Lippmann calls the Good Neighbour attitude on the part of the Great Powers. Great Britain and the United States, he says, are good neighbors; we threaten nobody. It is quite true that Britain is the only great European Power of whom nobody is afraid. We may be a little proud of this, as the Americans are; though possibly a Hindu or a Mexican might smile a little grimly at our self-satisfaction.

I have said before that I am not at all pessimistic about the prospects of peace. Modern total war is such an unspeakably horrible thing that no nation will willingly engage in it. It ruins winners and losers.

Besides this we are all sharers in a common civilization. "When one member suffers all the members suffer with it". Is it impossible that Europe will remain oblivious to so obvious a truth. As a recent lecturer on Shakespeare to the Royal Society of Literature says: "To read Shkespeare is to find renewed faith in the things which our enemies have sought and are seeking to destroy—the great tradition of European civilization, built not on any pagan cult of blood or tribal worship, but on the firm foundation of Greek, Roman, Hebrew and Christian culture, the tradition of compassion and generosity, of reason and even-handed justice".

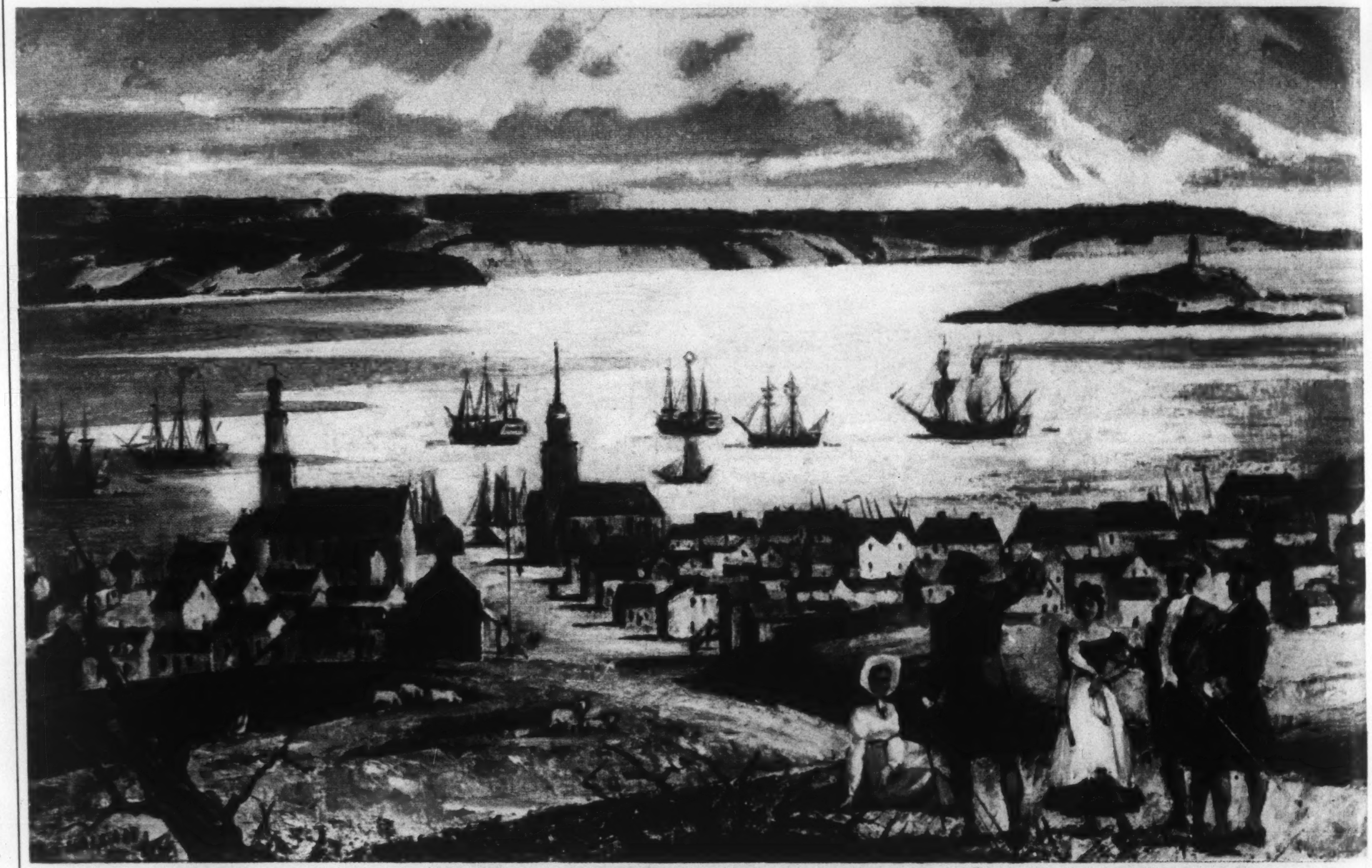
Yes, we may learn all that from Shakespeare, but almost equally well from the German, Goethe, and from the Russians, Tolstoy and Dostoevski.

COOKERY DE LUXE

WELL—pan parsley in hot fat for three minutes, add vegetable stock and bring to boil, scrape artichokes, and put artichoke whole into stock as soon as scraped, cover and simmer for twenty minutes, season and add wine, simmer for another five minutes—No, I really got it from "Cooked to Your Taste," which contains over 350 vegetable recipes, is by Ann Williams-Heller, and the book published by Essential Books, 270 Madison Avenue. For main dishes, casseroles, salads, and soups, Ann is a Williams-Heller—whoops! Happy cookings!

William Rose Benet in the *Saturday Review of Literature.*

Gateway to a New World...



"Halifax", painted by J. S. Hallam, A.R.C.A., O.S.A., from an old print in the John Ross Robertson Collection, Toronto Public Libraries. This view, looking down Prince Street to the opposite shore, shows the Eastern Battery, George and Cornwallis Islands and the mooring base of the British Fleet.

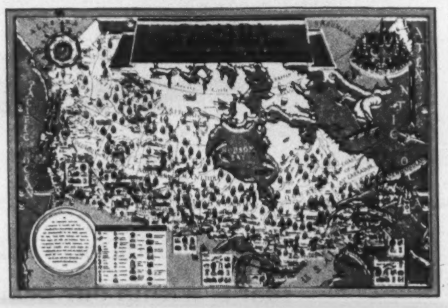
Halifax—Gateway of the Pioneers—

It was an Indian settlement called "Chebucto" (chief of harbors), when settled by the English on June 21, 1749 and named in honor of the Earl of Halifax. From this rock-girt gateway, with its wonderful natural harbor, the inspiring history of much of the North American continent has stemmed.

Incorporated as a city in 1842, Halifax became the capital of the Province of Nova Scotia, and the chief port of the Canadas. As a port and a garrison city, Halifax has become a stronghold of great traditions.

Halifax — Gateway of Tomorrow —

As our men return from the battlefields of Europe, Halifax is their main point of debarkation—the first Canadian soil upon which their eager feet will have trod in many years. They will be looking forward to the realization of that vision they glimpsed in the long nights of war



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Russian Hate Is Deep And Firmly Rooted

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

Why is it that the Russians, reputed to be a kind-hearted and forgiving people, hold such extreme hate for the Germans?

Mr. Davies says that in his anxiety to be friendly the Russian is a child-like being, but like a child he can turn resentful. And his resentment for the Germans will last for many generations before it is finally forgotten.

Moscow.

DURING my recent stay in Canada I was repeatedly asked to explain the hatred the Russian feel towards the Germans. Friends and acquaintances would say: "We've been reading Ilya Ehrenbourg. Do you mean to tell us that all Russians share his flaming, unremitting, unforgiving hatred towards the Germans?" I tried to explain what I knew of the Russian sentiment. But often I felt that it was far too difficult for us in Canada to understand it. After all the war has been far from us. We have been spared most of its horrors. It has been different with the Russians.

Sometimes in talking with Russian acquaintances in all endeavors of life I feel that the hatred towards the enemy they express in words is superimposed upon them. It doesn't seem to jibe with their nature. Despite opinions held by so many abroad, the average Russian is kind-hearted, forgiving, hospitable, anxious to be friendly. In this he is a child-like being. In this, by the way, is the tremendous attraction of the Russian individual for the foreigner from the relatively jaded American world. But like a child who greets a stranger with open-hearted welcome and is hurt, rebuffed, beaten and then turns sullen and revengeful, so the Russians have turned in their attitude. But somehow even their hatred seems only like disdain, like disdain and distaste for something that is not human, is sub-human, unclean, evil. The roots of this are deep. Many generations will pass and these roots will still send their sap of unforgiveness upward into the trunk and branches and leaves of the Russian tree.

What are these roots?

Take the collective farm "Seventeenth Year of the October Revolution". This is not far from Moscow, in the Verei county. The Germans spent ninety-two days in this county in 1941. They burned 3,040 houses in the county and completely levelled 79 villages. Several thousand farmers lost their all. When the Germans were driven out everything had to be begun from the beginning. Young men who survived went off with the Red Army. Women, youngsters, old men had to re-open a world.

Rain of Brimstone

The collective farm of which I write was luckier than many others in its county. One house somehow survived the rain of brimstone. Nine women and two old men remained, three youngsters, a few children. This grouplet of humans was headed by Fyodosia Vinogradova, an able and energetic woman. She was elected chairman of the farm.

Everyone lived in the one *izba*. There was little food. Nights were too short for proper sleep, there was so much work. The women harnessed themselves to a plow, themselves pulled cartloads of timber from the nearby forest. Life was hard.

After a while this tiny handful of people built seven houses. Two more are being completed. On May First the farm celebrated "homecoming". Life returned. And soon men will come home.

Such are some roots of hatred. Will these women ever forget the sleepless nights, hunger, crying children, mud-laden feet sinking deep into the mire, shoulders aching from the ropes pulling the plow? *Can* they ever forget this?

A few weeks ago a book of poems by Alexander Pushkin was delivered to the Central Museum of the Red Army in Moscow. I saw this book. Externally there is nothing extraordinary about it. But inside on page 118 begin notes entered in indelible pencil by someone named Nikolai Kokarev. As I read page after page I could almost see unrolling before me the panorama of the man's life. He was a prisoner of the Germans at the Kerch prison. He was one of many. He wrote:

"Very well, we'll die! It will not be in vain, but for a cause, our cause, righteous and certain of victory. Good-bye the light of sun, good-bye humanity, good-bye good earth! The enemy is merciless and will not offer mercy. Nor do I yearn this mercy! I am no beggar to beg for life. I am a free man; simple, proud, and independent." Signed "Nikolai Kokarev. 14/10/43".

And toward the end of the well-worn volume two more inscriptions. "The last moments of my life. I sit and wait for them to come and say 'come out'—and then the firing squad. How I regret to die, not because I fear, but because I have done so little for my Motherland. But never mind, my work will be completed by my comrades who are outside. Oh, my dear compatriots, revenge us who have been shot in German gaols. Mercilessly destroy the brutes who ruin our land, who do their will over our Russian people."

The last, "Apparently my death has now arrived. And so good-bye. I've finished waiting. In five-ten minutes the end. My grave is in the Kerch prison in the yard, in the left corner where there is a damaged gas machine. I saw how it was dug for me. If someone reads this do not forget to find my family and tell my son (he is already five) that his father perished for his happiness and the happiness of millions of Soviet children in the future."

Roots of Hatred

Such are some roots of hatred.

The noted Soviet writer Vsevolod Ivanov writing from Germany tells this story:

In a certain regiment fighting near Berlin, there is a Red Army soldier by the name of Zharkov. He is a farmer from Orel, no longer young, already greying, with long, (altogether R.A.F.) mustachios. He talks willingly, with gestures. Major Rogachevsky stopped Zharkov as he was passing with his dinner.

"Zharkov, let's see that photograph, will you?" he said.

Zharkov put down his food, inserted his hand into his pocket and extracted a paper packet. He unwrapped it carefully. A photograph of a German flight-corporal emerged. And Zharkov told this tale.

"I lived in the Orlov province, in the village of Povetkino of the Volodar county. I lived well. Then the Germans came. This German flier was quartered in my house. He stayed two weeks. But ours came. Before fleeing the Germans burned down our whole village. They burned my house as well—this man did it. But we met again."

"How was that?"

"Well, there's a town Delitza to the south of that, how do you call it, Stargard. The Germans built a whole village there for especially honored invalids. And this same firebug of mine found refuge there. He had been beaten by us. I found his artificial leg there."

"And he himself?"

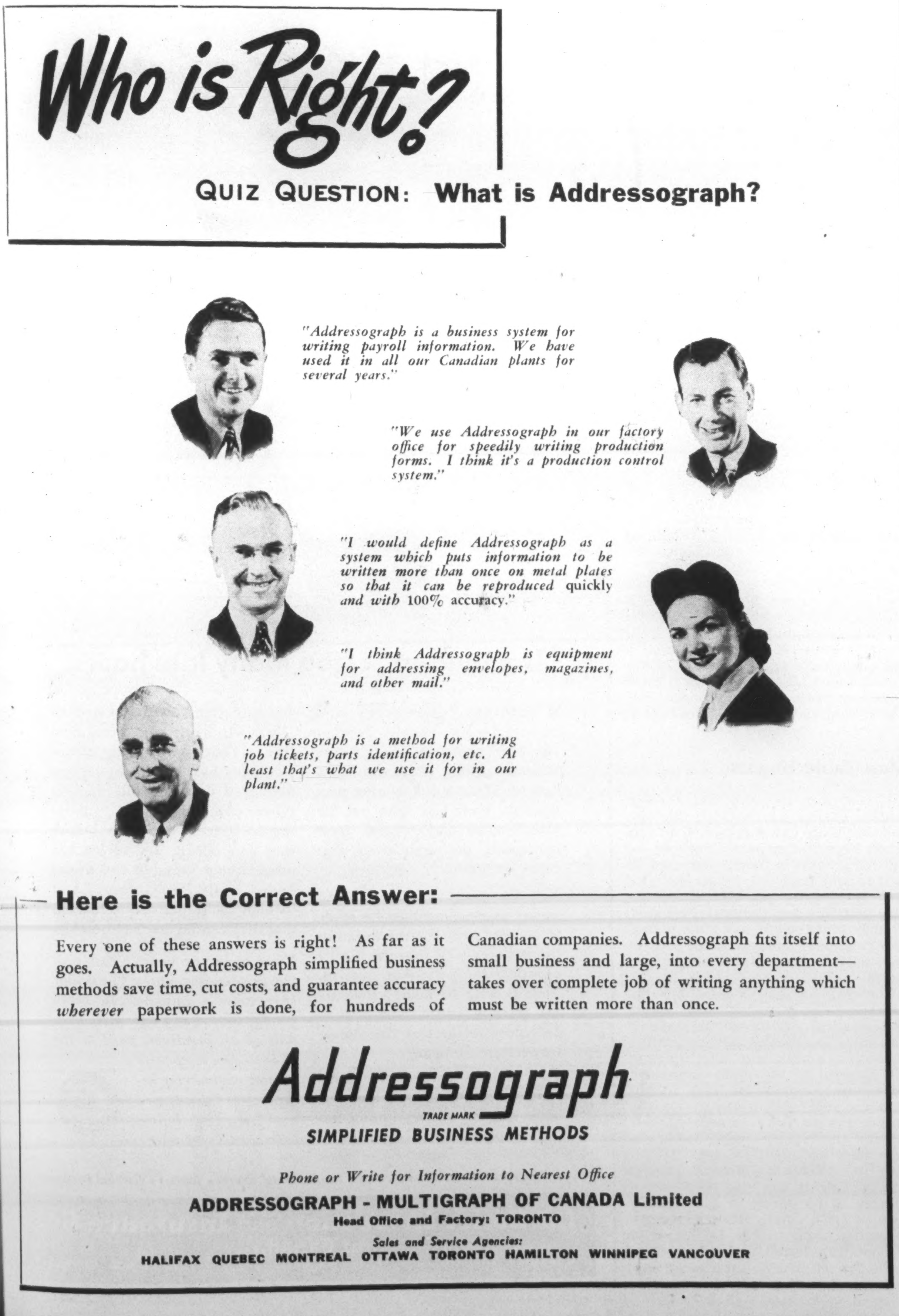
"He ran away. But his photograph was on the wall. We were quartered there. I look up and say: look boys, o.k.; this fellow's mine. Yes he, I looked again, the same one. Can I be mistaken if I remember him burning my khata?"

"Hardly. But why carry the photograph?"

"It's always with me. As prisoners are marched past I always go over. Perhaps my corporal's among them. If I could only see him . . . !"

Such are the roots of hatred.

These are only three cases of many. The soul of all Russia is maimed by these memories. They press upon the conscience of the Russians. They demand settlement. They will have settlement.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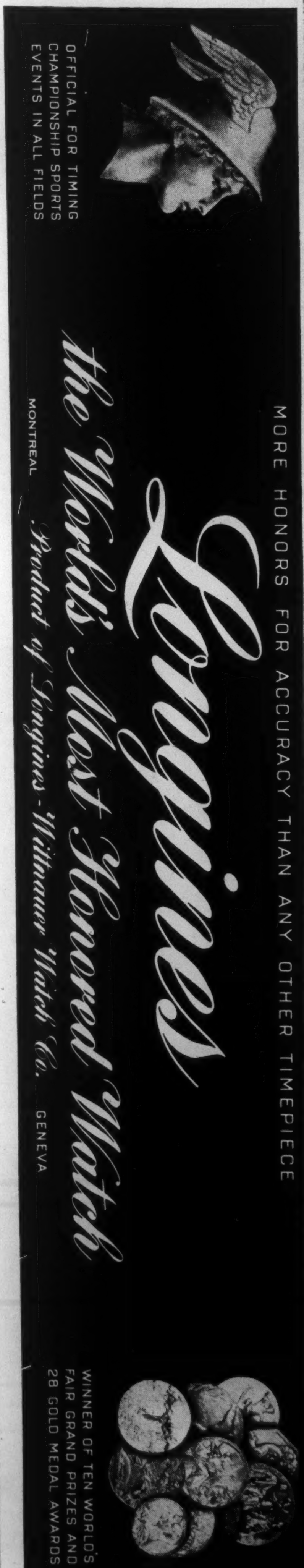
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French Foreign Legion Legend Nearly Ended

By ARTHUR NETTLETON

The colorful French Foreign Legion is being "stood down," French authorities considering its original purpose, preserving peace among North African tribes, no longer necessary.

The Legion's romantic hundred years will not be forgotten. At one time sold intact, long a haven for "lost" men, it has been a symbol of adventure. And as well it has a noble military record which has continued through this war.

THE death knell of one of the oddest and most famous military bodies in the world is to be sounded very shortly. Indeed, by the time these words appear in print, the French Foreign Legion may already have been "stood down." The corps, it has been announced, has served its day, and is unlikely to be continued in the immediate postwar years.

With more than 100 years of romantic history behind it, however, it will not be easily forgotten. Nor will military historians overlook the fact that this corps has served as a surviving link with an ancient military idea—the raising of international forces by individual nations for special services.

The days when military corps were sometimes sold by kings are recalled by the disbanding of the Foreign Legion, for the original force, recruited in 1831, was actually disposed of by the French king to Queen Isabella of Spain! A new Legion was shortly established for service in Algiers, and in the subsequent expansion of the French Empire this corps and its successors played important roles.

Right down to recent years, however, North Africa has remained the main orbit of the force. There the Foreign Legion has been the main custodian of the peace among the Riffs, Berbers, and other tribes. There this colorful corps has built military roads, such as the one from Casablanca to Marrakech.

But during the last 90 years the familiar uniform of the French Legionaries has been seen in many parts of the world. The corps fought beside British soldiers during the Crimean War; they were in action in Italy at the Battle of Magenta in 1859; they saw service in Mexico in 1864; and they gave battle in China and Indo-China.

The story of the Legion since 1939 has been no less striking. Consisting as it has done of soldiers of many nationalities, the corps has undergone various vicissitudes during the last five and a half years. Legionaries took part in the Narvik events which followed the Nazi occupation of Norway, yet other battalions fought against the Allies in Syria. Some assisted the British Army in Italy during the early stages of the Italian campaign, while others were fighting the Russians in Eastern Europe.

Frenchmen Lost Rights

To explain this curious state of affairs, it is merely necessary to remember that the Legion has always numbered among its officers and personnel a large proportion of foreigners. No Frenchman, in fact, was allowed to become a Legionary without forfeiting his national rights.

Among the 23,000 members of this force in 1939 were several thousand Germans. Though many were political refugees from the Reich, the Nazis pressed them into service against the Allies—in North Africa, Russia, and the Balkans. Many Poles, Belgians, and Spaniards in the corps came over to the Allied armies at the first opportunity, and took part in the battles which have helped to destroy the German armies.

Altogether, there have always been between 40 and 50 different nationalities in the Foreign Legion in recent decades, adding not only color but complications to the administration of the force. "Join the Legion—and forget" has been no idle motto; it has been accepted as an invitation by men of many European nations since the corps became firmly established.

Political events in various countries have been responsible for changes in the Legion. Following the defeat of the anti-Bolsheviks in Russia, in 1920, so many men from General Wrangel's army sought to become French Legionaries, that they were drafted into a special cavalry regiment of that French corps. Mussolini's political progress in Italy similarly brought anti-Fascists to the Legion's recruiting and transfer depot at Marseilles.

Once Had Future King

Name any European nation, indeed, and the chances are greatly in favor of its being represented in the Foreign Legion. Nearly every European professional class (lawyers, doctors, chemists, journalists, politicians) have similarly figured in the corps, as well as workers in a wide variety of other directions. Even a future king once joined the Legion—Peter of Serbia, during the 1870's!

As a refuge for men with ruined lives, the corps has always been popular, though in actual fact the duties of a Legionary in recent times have not been as arduous as popular conception suggested, and some of these recruits have not found it as easy to forget as they had been led to suppose.

In ordinary times, the Legionary's day has not been a very strenuous one. Though reveille was at 4.30 a.m., and the day's work began at 6, a siesta period followed from 11 a. m. to 4 p.m., with the exception of a break for the midday meal. From 6 p.m. onwards, it has long been customary for the Legionaries to spend their time much as they pleased.

On the other hand, the Foreign Legion during the last 90 years has usually been among the first corps to go into action when France has gone to war. It is this fact, no doubt, which has given the force much of its glamor, and has woven a reputation of valor and romance round it. Suicidal missions have long been the lot of its men, too, and even the punitive expeditions against rebellious tribesmen have not infrequently resulted in considerable casualties.

The Legion suffered very heavily during the Great War of 1914-1918, and, to quote a more recent example, a whole regiment has had to be "written off" since 1941. That regiment is the one which was stationed at Tonkin, in Indo-China, and of which there has been little news since the Japanese overran that part of the French Empire.

Most Battle Honors

It is a fact, too, that the Foreign Legion during its century's history, has won more battle honors than any other French regiment. Further, so far from being a corps composed of misfits and fugitives, it has included men of integrity and high character. The now famous General Pechkoff, French Ambassador to China, served as a Legionary and rose to his present high position from the ranks of that corps.

The war against Nazism has enabled the Legion to add new honors to its records, and the military authorities have sanctioned the recognition of these by additions or alterations to the uniform of the units concerned. Thus, the Legionaries who fought amid the snow of Norway, before the Fall of France, have earned for their brigade the right to wear ski socks with their ceremonial dress.

In its establishment, the French Foreign Legion has long been as unique as in its deeds. It has always been a rule that officers receive promotion only in the Legion, and are not transferred to other sections of the French Army. But it is not correct to believe that enlistment to this force has been in the nature of a life sentence. The rules of recruitment have been varied from time to time, but in general they have provided for a minimum of five years' service only, with the option of re-engaging for a further period.

Some of the most thrilling incidents in the history of this force have occurred during the last five years. Many of the subterfuges employed by Legionaries to escape from France after her surrender to Germany have yet to be revealed, but within a short time of June 13th, 1940, several hundred members of the corps reached England. They formed the nucleus of the Free French Army.

Leclerc's Force

Other Legionaries, in Africa, formed a company of their own, after deserting from the Axis-controlled camp at Sidi bel Abbes. Under the command of Colonel Leclerc they set out on a thousand-mile trek to capture the airfields at Mourzouk and Kouffra, which had been taken over by Italian troops.

Accustomed as they were to the desert, the French column reached the first airfield by a little-known route and overwhelmed the garrison without firing a shot. At Kouffra a ruse was adopted to outwit the Italians.

Leaving his Legionaries out of sight, Colonel Leclerc drove up with an Italian prisoner in a captured Italian car. To the Italian guards it appeared that Leclerc was the other's prisoner, and the car was admitted to the airfield.

The Colonel then revealed his identity, and reported that he had an important announcement to make to the Italian officers. While he made a rambling speech to them in the mess, his Legionaries crept up and took the airfield by surprise.

That example of resource is but one of many in the recent history of the Foreign Legion. Yet the corps has outlived its original purpose—the preserving of the peace among the North African tribes.

No longer do the French military authorities regard it as necessary to maintain a special force for that duty. The events of the last five years have impressed upon the tribesmen and their leaders the futility of insurrection. They have seen modern weapons in use, and they realize today that their own primitive weapons are useless against these.

But there can be no doubt that the Foreign Legion traditions and legends will live on. In just over 100 years, the force has established itself as one of the most outstandingly famous in military history.

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We Can Be Optimistic About Postwar Jobs

By JOHN C. DENT

Pessimists who predict unemployment succeed in spreading gloom. They base their arguments on the fact that factories are over-expanded, doing only war work. What are the facts?

To avoid unemployment, Canada must have a million more jobs than before the war. We can do this, says Mr. Dent, and still have a decline in the number employed in factories. It is likely that enough people will leave factories of their own accord to adjust the balance, even allowing for industrial workers returning from the army.

In the postwar, we may expect 28 per cent. of the work force to be in agriculture. Commerce, construction, finance, transportation, government and the service trades will absorb 46 per cent. Mining, trapping, fishing, forestry and electric power will employ 8 per cent. Industry will account for 18 per cent.

"I TELL you what," said the man in the corner seat, "As soon as the war is over, this town is going to find itself slam-bang up against the worst depression we've ever had. Look at all the factories — all on war work. They're making airplanes, shells, war chemicals, uniforms — all war contracts. What are they going to do when the war's over? I'll tell you what — they're going to lose all their business. What few jobs there are will be only enough for the boys coming back from overseas. All the people working now might just as well pick out their positions in the breadline right away. What's going to happen to the country — that's what I'd like to know?"

He glared around the room — as if challenging anyone to answer him — but nobody did. Everyone shifted uneasily, looking as if the future held things unpleasant to contemplate. An air of gloom shadowed the group from then on, and its members soon dispersed. Yet it's too bad that nobody answered that pessimistic outburst. Too bad because Canadians can ill afford to let pessimism go unchallenged. We have a job to do — one that can't be done by people with a pessimistic or defeatist outlook. Our job is to maintain our present high level of employment when the war is over — but maintain employment for constructive purposes instead of for the destructive arts of war. Surely the spirit that built up our amazing war-making potential will not be afraid to face this challenge.

But, before we solve a problem, we must understand the factors involved in it. What must we do to avoid a post-war depression — attain the kind of world we dream of? Government spokesmen Howe and Ilsley have provided the answer in simple terms. We must find jobs for a million more Canadians than were employed before the war. In other words, we must increase the number of gainfully employed by twenty-five per cent above the pre-war figure. Where are we going to find those jobs?

While our friend in the corner seat was unduly gloomy, his method was typical of pessimists in that he told enough truth to lend an air of authority to his statements. Certainly we are not going to maintain employment by continuing to make war materials when the need for them is past. We are not going to load the country with high explosives and shells and military airplanes once peace is assured. So there will be contract cancellations. Does that mean unemployment?—Surely not.

From Industry

Perhaps we had better examine what we must expect from industry if we are to have full employment. And we are likely to find that it is a great deal less than we had imagined. On a per capita basis, Canada is today just about the most industrialized nation in the world. Excluding those in the services, more than twenty-five per cent of our gainfully employed are in industries. Considering the fact that in the great industrial United States only 23 per cent of the working population of 1940 held factory jobs, we can see that our industrial effort has expanded away out of proportion to our total working population. Accordingly we may expect a drop in the number of Canadians engaged in manufacturing after the war. Even if we have full employment, there will be a decrease in factory workers, because there will be too many attractive opportunities in other lines to keep so many people in the factories. If the factories employ 900,000 people after the war, we may expect full employment. This is 75,000 fewer than are now employed in war industry alone.

But what will become of the rest of the 4,700,000 Canadians who will form the postwar workforce? If the postwar distribution of working people follows the same pattern as before the war, twenty-eight per cent of them will be engaged in agriculture. Commerce, construction, finance, transportation, government and the service trades among them will absorb a whacking forty-six per cent of workers. Mining, trapping, fishing, forestry and electric power will provide employment for eight per cent.

When we consider all these fields of employment, we find that all but two of them are starved for manpower at the present time as compared to their probable postwar needs. The two exceptions are the armed forces and manufacturing. We know the armed forces will be reduced drastically after the war — although they will, in all probability, remain at many times their pre-war level. In order that we may have full employment, there must be a transfer of workers from the armed forces and manufacturing into the places where they are needed. To avoid chaos, this must be an orderly transfer. How is it to be accomplished?

Provided there are jobs for all who wish them, the process of industrial demobilization should not present too many difficulties. The chances are it will pretty well take care of itself. In the first place, there are a number of women who are proud to be war workers, but are not likely to remain in the factories after the war. Many of them will take up — or resume — the occupation of homemaker. Others will prefer jobs in stores and merchandising — where they will not have to wear overalls, will have more social contacts, and will escape from shift work. Many men left enjoyable and lucrative vocations to answer the nation's call. They are anxious to return to what they consider their proper line. Perhaps the demobilization of war workers will solve itself with a minimum of headaches and heartaches.

Placing the Veterans

The problem of placing returning servicemen is likely to present vastly greater difficulty. The great number of these people—nearly three-quarters of a million—will make the business of finding jobs for all of them a huge undertaking. Besides that, as we have heard in the discussion of what has come to be known as "civil reestablishment," military life has unfitted most of them to some extent for civilian occupations. Yet we all realize that we must find suitable postwar employment for our war veterans—even if we fail to solve many of our other problems. And suitable employment means much more than pitchforking these men into any job at all and the forgetting about them. It means enabling them to find employment where they will feel themselves happy and useful citizens. The mistake that many people are inclined to make is in supposing that the majority of veterans will go to work in factories.

Actually, if the best interests of both the returned men and the nation are served, there is good reason to believe that the number of returning soldiers who go to work in the factories will be rather small. When it is said that most of those who come back from the wars will find it rather difficult to settle down in civilian occupations, it should be remembered that industrial life is the direct antithesis of military life. Servicemen have put up with untold hardships, it's true. They have been subject to rigid discipline. But they have spent most of their time outdoors—and hardship and discipline seem more bearable in the outdoors. Bring a soldier indoors and set him to tending a machine, forced to remain in a small area for hours at a stretch, and he seems to feel the walls of the factory clutching in to imprison him. He misses army comradeship, too—and finds the industrial type of comradeship no satisfactory substitute. Moreover, the returned man is likely to find that the factory places a great deal of emphasis on seniority when promotions are being made. Since the veteran is at the bottom of the seniority list, he is likely to feel that he is stuck at a low-paid job until a considerable number of his co-workers die or retire. He is likely to feel that the factory is a poor place for him. It would be natural if he felt that this was a paltry way to treat one who had fought for his country.

A considerable number of servicemen have been discharged from the armed forces already, and their experiences should be very valuable to us in pointing out problems which we may expect to encounter during the full-scale postwar demobilization. With the present industrial need for manpower, it is not surpris-

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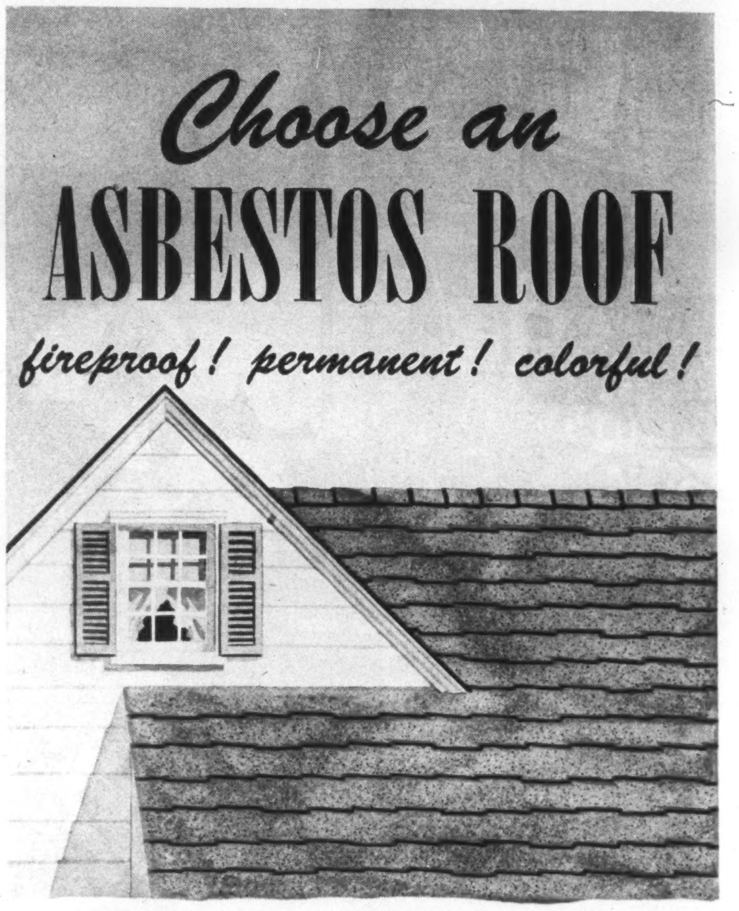

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ing that a large number of these men should find jobs in industry. What seems to have happened in many cases is that those who returned to their old jobs in their old plants had a tough time for a while. But they had the advantage of familiarity with the job, friends in the organization, pre-war social relationships which could be resumed just where they left off. After a few weeks, most boys in this position seem to become surprisingly like their pre-war selves. Men who were industrially trained before the war, but who go into a different plant, find that they have more difficulty. But usually they are able to make the necessary adjustment within a fairly short time.

However, we run into a much more difficult situation when a serviceman without previous industrial expérience attempts a factory job. He seems to be lost without army discipline—yet he resents discipline of the industrial variety. Everything is strange, and, to his way of thinking, likely to be unpleasant. He feels fettered—"fenced in." It is sad to realize how many of these men are unable to make the adjustment to factory life. They tend to become chronic absentees, usually end by quitting. It is a real possibility that this failure to adjust to their first civilian occupation may undermine their self-reliance, may make them permanently unadaptable.

Where Will They Find Work?

So—where will the veterans find the work which suits them best? We all know—and forget from time to time—that a man's best chance of success lies in an occupation with which he has some measure of familiarity. Thus boys who grow up on farms are likely to make a success of agriculture. Men who have not worked before induction must rely on knowledge gained at home and school plus their experience gained in the forces. Unless they have had previous industrial experience, have mastered a trade in the army, or express a preference for industrial work, it is hardly likely that a factory is the best place for them. The ruggedness and excitement of mining, fishing, prospecting, hunting, trapping, construction or lumbering —all outdoor work—is more likely to appeal to many of them than the monotony of plant life. Others are likely to be attracted by sales and service occupations. In comparison with industry, these offer much more freedom to come and go. They involve dealing with customers and suppliers — thus provide a pleasant measure of sociability with the job. Pleasant human relationships during working hours tend to make the work enjoyable, rather than the round of irritating monotony which is found in present-day industry. For these reasons, it appears that returning soldiers are likely to avoid factory jobs.

Factory Capacity No Gauge

But we have seen that substantially full employment is a necessity if we are to solve the problem presented by the veterans. We know that only about one person in five will earn his livelihood after the war by factory work. Yet a healthy state of industry is necessary if there is to be full employment and prosperity. So there appears to be a good deal of wisdom in making every effort to ensure that industry will function as well as possible when the war is won. This appears to mean that industry's responsibility for providing employment will be concerned principally with those who have had previous industrial experience — these are best suited to operate industry efficiently. In that case, postwar industry will employ those now working in industry, members of the industry on leave for active service, returning servicemen adapted to industrial work, and displaced war-workers. It seems probable that the number of servicemen who go into factories will not be sufficient to displace a great part of those at present engaged on the industrial front, and also that the extent of postwar employment cannot be gauged by the ability of the factories to absorb the men who come back from the war.

So the man in the corner seat was wrong in predicting unemployment because the factories will be unable to absorb all the three quarters of a million men now in uniform. The factories will not have to do that, or anything like it. If we are a prosperous nation after the war, only one worker in five will hold a factory job. What are our chances for being a prosperous nation after the war?

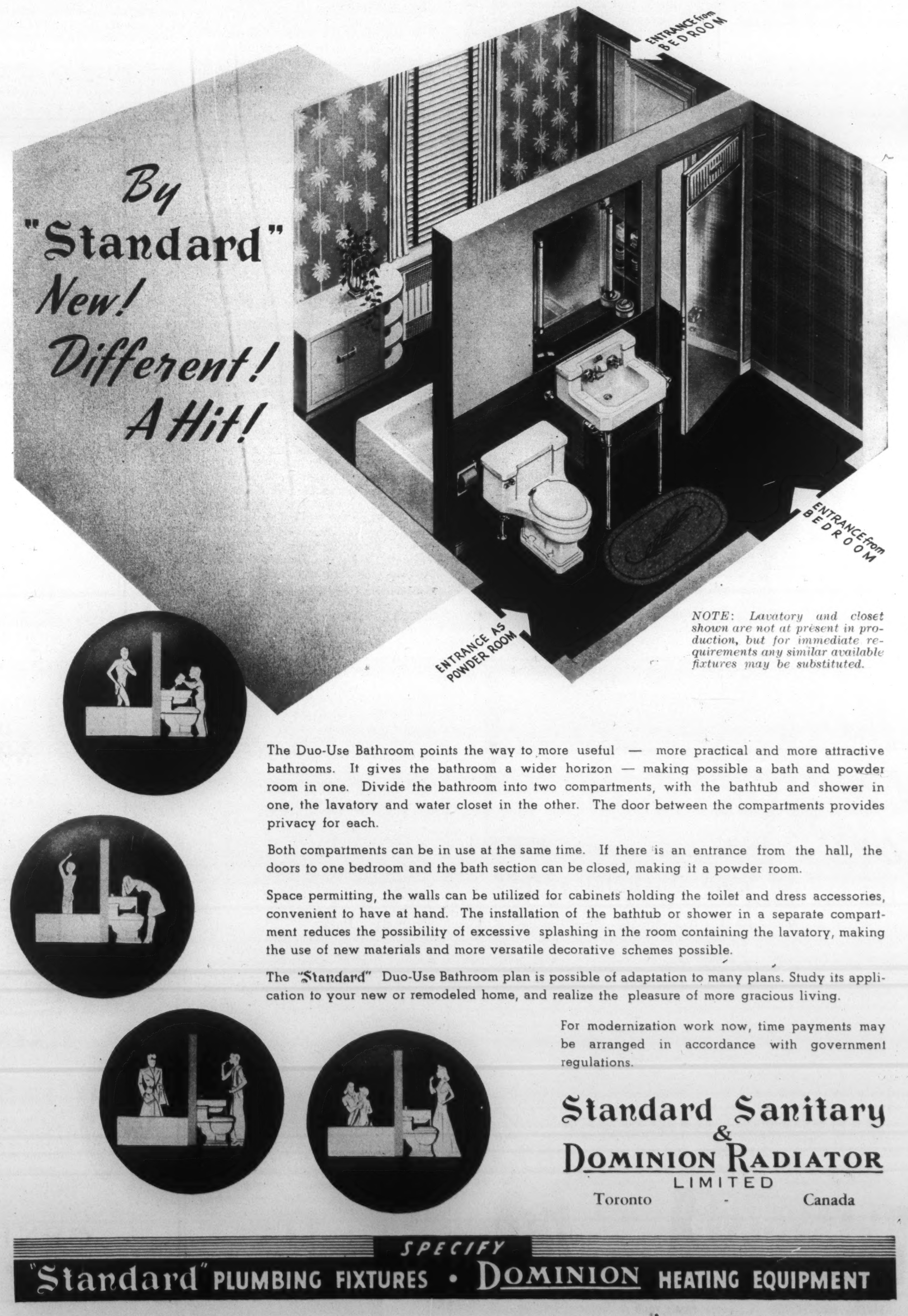
For many reasons our chances are good. In the first place, we have built up our factories to the point where they are among the world's best. We have made enormous technological strides. We have learned to do things which were considered impossible a few years ago. Our factories can be relied upon to do their part. But we have grown smarter all around, too. We have faith in ourselves, and in our fellow Canadians. Perhaps more important—knowing what we can do under the impetus of war, we are not going to be satisfied to sink back into the condition we were in in the thirties. We will not let people live in want while our resources go to waste.

We have other advantages in facing the future, too. For one thing, the average Canadian will come out of the war with more money than he ever had in his life before. The returning serviceman will have a good chunk of musteringout pay—plus a substantial sum to enable him to get established in business or on a farm, or to secure a better education. Civilians have quite a little nest egg in Victory Bonds, War Savings Certificates, Compulsory Savings and bank accounts. Those who may become unemployed for a while will have Unemployment Insurance payments to fall back on. Family allowances will put money in the hands of those who need it most.

So the average Canadian will have a substantial sum of money to his credit when the war is over. In addition to that, he has a list a yard long of things he wants to buy just as soon as they are on the market. What this all adds up to is the fact that there will be lots of prospective customers with money in their pockets waiting to buy the things the factories make. Factories will have to employ people to make those things, salesmen will be engaged to sell them to retailers, who will hire sales clerks and deliverymen and so on. This is what we need to ensure prosperity.

But just to clinch the matter, there is the entire continent of Europe which has been laid waste by the war. Europe requires almost anything we can supply in the way of food, shelter and clothing. It is a question whether we can supply all of Europe's wants, and still supply everything desired by the Canadian buyers.

So there is little reason for pessimism about Canada's future. We have the means at hand to a better and busier life than we have ever known. Who says we can't overcome the difficulties?



NOTE: Lavatory and closet shown are not at present in production, but for immediate requirements any similar available fixtures may be substituted.

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Canada Big Loser By Roosevelt's Death

By GOLDWIN GREGORY

When death came to Canada's great and good friend, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, it was said that he was the best President that Canada had ever had. It was of course obvious that his demise would have more than a passing effect on the affairs of Canada.

In this article some of the consequences of the untimely event are considered in the light of their probable influence on the economic life of this country. The interdependence of the two countries is accented when regard is had to the tendency of commercial life in Canada to parallel that of the United States.

In a forthcoming article Mr. Gregory will call attention to some effects that Mr. Roosevelt's death and the accession of President Truman may be expected to have on the political life of Canada.

IN THE death of President Roosevelt there has come to Canada an emptiness in its body politic which, relatively, is of greater immediate extent than that which has come to the United States. For while Mr. Roosevelt was indubitably a great and useful man, and in the present crisis as near to indispensable as a man might be, there was an official successor immediately available in the United States.

But Mr. Truman has never been available to step into those shoes which Mr. Roosevelt occupied in the field of Canadian-United States affairs. Nor, indeed, is there any present indication that he may seek to do so. It is in no way derogatory to the new president to say that he lacks the perspective of Canada that lay peculiarly on his predecessor's horizon. Yet there are so many points at which the interests of Canada and the United States coincide, and where occasion for executive action may develop, that it is devoutly to be hoped that misunderstandings be not accentuated by failure to comprehend the essential and basic facts that underlie the relations between the neighboring countries.

This statement is true no less as it relates to the practical politics of Canada than to its business economy. In both of these aspects there is place for a consideration of the effects likely to flow from the change in the presidency. Some of those effects are common to both aspects; others stem from similar factors. It might, however, be well to attempt first the assessment of economic consequences, for at this time they seem to be less the speculative.

For six or seven decades at least the alternating periods of prosperity and depression in the United States have within quickly measurable time been followed by like conditions in Canada. Emergency legislation has never served to do more than delay the inevitable result of contiguity, of natural channels of trade and social intercourse, of a common outlook, and of analogous commercial practices. This present war, however, and the extraordinary situations to which it has given rise, seems to have thrown out of joint the sympathetic reactions which arose out of earlier crises. To the solution of problems arising Mr. Roosevelt lent an active hand that is now forever stilled.

All Depends on One Man?

Or is it? Can Canadians reasonably hope that an era which saw, in the personal contact of President and Prime Minister at Hyde Park in 1941, a reciprocally satisfactory arrangement about pressing problems, may be extended into the future? Does so much, after all, depend on the personal qualities of one man?

To the last question the answer, of course, is that over a period of time even such dominant personalities of history as Alexander and Caesar and Charlemagne have with their deaths made way for their less colorful successors and the relatively unspectacular administrations of those successors. With the notable exception of that Carthage that was so utterly destroyed, even vanquished countries and peoples have preserved a continuity of domestic government. And where that government has been largely personal to the leader or chieftain who has ceased to be available, the internal problems have usually tended to adjust themselves. The old clique in the palace is ostracized; a new arises, and much as things have been they remain.

Such has been the usual course attendant in domestic affairs upon a change in administration. In external matters too often there have been drastic reorientations of policy. In a world that is contracting as rapidly as is this, it may with reasonable hope be expected that changes in this regard will be negligible. Indeed the experience of the last few weeks has indicated a reassuring fixation of policy.

Nobody's Baby

But policy as regards Canada is quite a different thing. In a measure it is, for the United States, domestic policy, and in a measure external. Perhaps it can not properly be regarded as either; until Franklin Roosevelt's time it was a casual plaything of diverse departments of government—nobody's baby, and neither flesh nor fowl nor good red herring. Generally speaking, relations between Canada and the United States have little attention given them in Congress.

It was, however, of paramount importance to Canada that the financial difficulties then weighing so heavily on the country should have been mitigated by the agreement reached at Hyde Park. Mr. Roosevelt's personal understanding of the situation most certainly contributed to the making of the arrangement whereby United States dollars became available to Canada even before the United States was officially at war. Something of a parallel situation is bound soon to arise.

In times of peace Canada habitually paid its debits on trade account with the United States by the transfer of credits resulting from an excess balance in overseas trade. Yet while it may confidently be expected that Canada's credits outside of North America will continue in postwar times, those credits are no longer likely to have a validity in the United States such as they previously had. For no longer is a single one of Canada's overseas customers a creditor of the United States. Hence there is likely soon to ensue the necessity of making some new working arrangement between Canada and the United States.

With Mr. Roosevelt's death there came to an end the period of audacious innovation. Nor is President Truman likely to enter into "executive agreements", which for their effectiveness do not require the prior consent of Congress, in unusual commercial arrangements with other nations. Rather he may be expected to revert to formal treaties, with their attendant necessity for ratification by two-thirds of the Senate. Experience has

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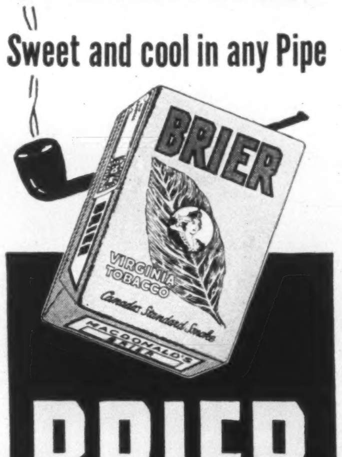

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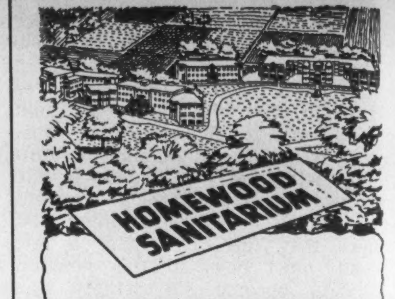

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shown how great a deterrent to the negotiation and completion of international compacts this constitutional requirement has been. From the tone in which some senators are presently referring to Canada, it would not be surprising if any arrangement with this country were to become the subject of some hypercritical discussion. Delay, as the least of the possible consequences of reversion to the treaty system, seems almost inevitable.

There are indications that in one respect at least President Truman will have easier sledding than his predecessor. As a recent and popular senator, and more recently as President of the Senate in his vice-presidential capacity, Mr. Truman finds himself on friendly and almost intimate terms with the Congress. Mr. Roosevelt, on the other hand, was constantly in hot water with recalcitrant legislators, some of whom were almost viciously opposed to his policies, if only for the mere reason that they were his. The outlook for the new president, however, seems now to be all sweetness and light in the all-important field of cooperation between executive and legislative branches. Perhaps the present will turn out to be only a honeymoon period, but for the time being at least much good can come from the harmony now in evidence.

Important to Canada

In two pieces of pending legislation whose advancement is apt to be furthered by this new concord Canada has more than a passing interest. These relate to the adoption of the Bretton Woods agreements and to the renewal and extension of legislation authorizing the system of reciprocal trade agreements initiated by former Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Mr. Roosevelt had asked that both be endorsed; on both it had begun to appear likely that Congress would frustrate him. Now, happily, prospects for the passage of both are good. Mr. Truman has uncompromisingly demanded, almost as an earnest of good faith, that they be accepted without stultifying reservations. It appears probable that heed will be paid to his demand.

If the Bretton Woods proposals go through unamended the credits that Canada is bound to accumulate overseas with the resumption of peacetime trade will have far greater value in offsetting Canadian debits in the United States; not only this, but international trade generally will be put on a much more substantial foundation than had the United States refused to participate.

So far as the extension of reciprocal trade agreements is concerned, the prospective benefit to Canada is so obvious as hardly to call for comment. It is well to remember that Canada is already a beneficiary under the earlier legislation; there is no reason to suspect that it would be excluded from the further fifty per cent reduction which the new legislation would authorize in the already reduced tariff rates.

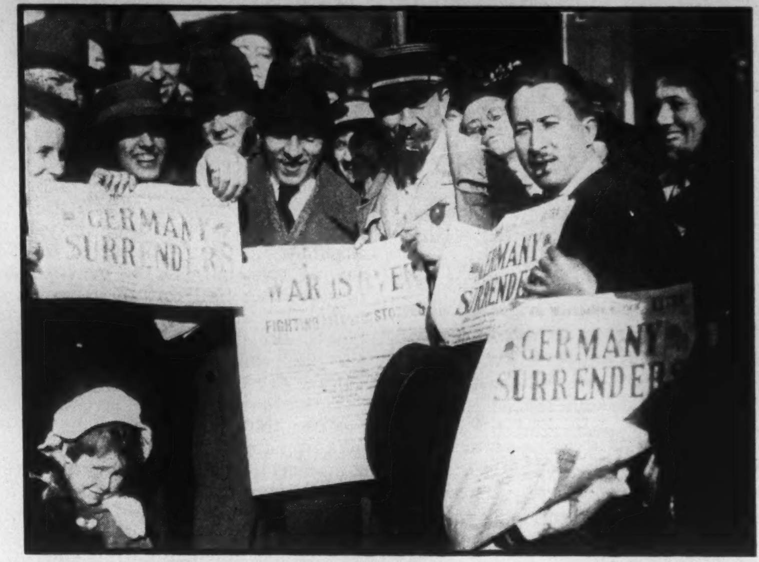
Labor?

In yet another field developments in the United States have had a tendency to be quickly reflected in Canada: that of labor.

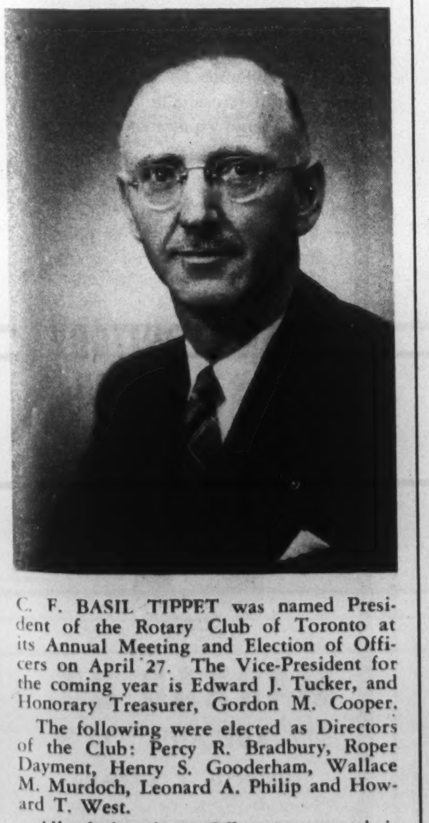
Mr. Roosevelt described his political philosophy as being oriented "a little left of centre;" President Truman's apologists ascribe to him a slant toward the right. In domestic matters nowhere is this divergence more likely to make itself apparent than in legislative and administrative attitudes to the demands of organized labor. This is by no means to suggest that Mr. Truman's policy would in any sense be antagonistic; it must be remembered that his nomination was a consequence of a compromise to which the C.I.O.'s Political Action Committee was a party. On the other hand it is to be doubted that if he rather than Mr. Roosevelt had become President in 1933, there would have resulted the tremendous advances in the legal position of unions that have since ensued. A scrutiny more discriminating than hitherto is bound to be cast upon governmental policy toward labor, and while retrograde steps are not in immediate prospect, a halt in the liberalizing process is indicated. Such a trend is not unlikely in Canada, if history is to repeat itself.

The long-standing feud between the stormy petrel of labor, John L. Lewis, and President Roosevelt has ended. Whether some of the unholy antagonisms between capital and labor which were symptomatic of that feud have also ended remains to be seen. If that is to be the happy result doubtless the improvement in relations would find its pleasing corollary in Canada.

Such are some of the considerations which present themselves in the economic field as a result of Mr. Roosevelt's death. In a later article an effort will be made to assess the purely political consequences to Canada of the passing from the American scene of that great friend of this country.



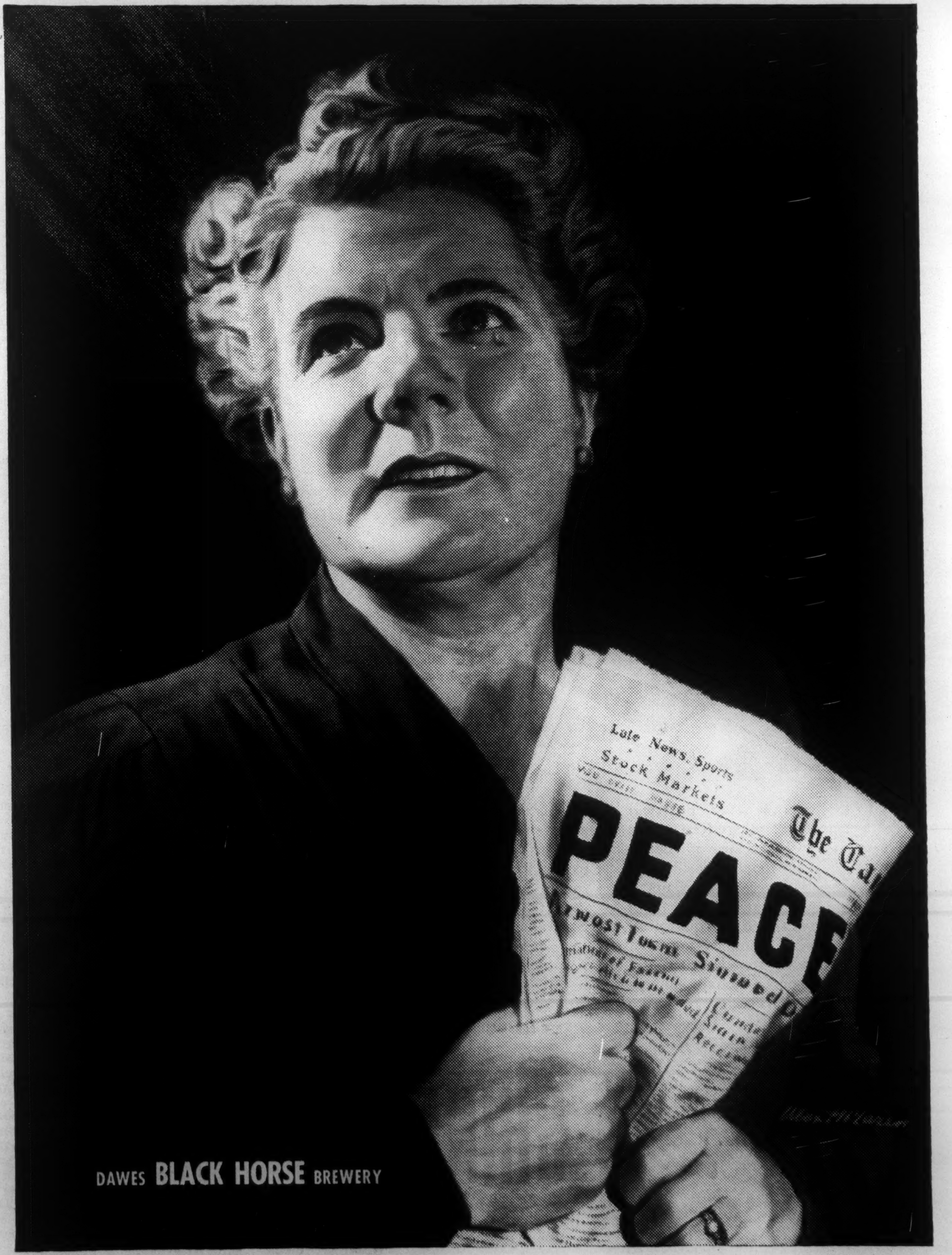
What's wrong with this picture? Well, it's all right with us . . . the news it tells, and all the happy faces. Only if you look closer, you will notice the styles are a bit different from today. These were newspaper headlines displayed on November 11, 1918, when the last war before this one ended. Let's hope we never have a repeat edition.



C. F. **BASIL TIPPET** was named President of the Rotary Club of Toronto at its Annual Meeting and Election of Officers on April 27. The Vice-President for the coming year is Edward J. Tucker, and Honorary Treasurer, Gordon M. Cooper.

The following were elected as Directors of the Club: Percy R. Bradbury, Roper Dayment, Henry S. Gooderham, Wallace M. Murdoch, Leonard A. Philip and Howard T. West.

All of the above Officers assume their duties on July 1, 1945.



DAWES BLACK HORSE BREWERY

What Can We Do About Our Game Fishing?

By F. H. WOODING

Our game fishing isn't as good as it used to be. There are four main reasons; too many small fish, not enough vegetation, "competitor" fish and fluctuating water levels. There are some measures that can be taken to improve the situation. If they are taken now a major asset to our tourist industry will be preserved.

CANADA'S tourist industry—sixth most important source of national income—may suffer seriously in post-war years unless steps are taken now to improve the fishing in our inland lakes and streams. That is the opinion of ichthyologists and professional conservationists who have made first-hand studies of the problem and who already have instituted some measures to protect and replenish our once well-populated waters.

You don't have to be an "old-timer" to know that fishing in many of our lakes and streams is not what it used to be. But what is causing this all-too obvious fact and sending anglers home to remark disgustedly that this or that lake is "all fished out" is both complex and paradoxical. At the moment it is a biological headache and experts are beginning to discover that lakes and streams are as temperamental as the men who fish them. One thing, however, is sure. Very few of our Canadian lakes are actually "fished out." The fish are there all right, and whoppers, too. Why they don't bite is another matter.

Biological studies show, for example, that poor fishing is usually attributable to one or all of the following reasons: (1) the over-preponderance of small forage fish such as minnows, and "pan" fish such as perch, sun-fish, and rock bass; (2) the depletion of aquatic vegetation; (3) the presence of "competitor" fish; (4) fluctuating water levels, which means that certain species can't make a come-back following years of commercial netting. There are other contributing factors, including selfish fishermen who keep in excess of their share and, to a lesser degree, fishing laws which now are outmoded in the light of recent discoveries.

Live on Small Fish

In the lakes and streams where there are great swarms of forage and pan fish the larger fish such as bass and pike live to a large extent on these small fish, varying their diet to a much lesser degree with vegetation and insects. With food so readily available, and with little effort, they become lazy and even wormy and are usually disinterested in anything an angler offers.

So the next time you try a lake that should provide good fishing but doesn't you may find the answer is "too many little fish."

The same problem is confronting game department officials in the United States, and while they have found one answer that has worked it would be too costly and impractical to adopt in Canada for other than experimental purposes.

In this case a small lake was drained and all forage and "pan" fish destroyed. The water was returned and immediately the big bass struck hungrily at anything the anglers offered. There, all the time they hadn't responded simply because an easy menu of small fish had them fat and sluggish.

It may be a shock to most Canadian anglers to know that it is forage and "pan" fish that are largely responsible for the poor luck they have been having, but investigations have proved this to be an indisputable fact. The situation is all the more extreme in Canada, first, because "pan" fish are not considered worthy game, and secondly, because there is no commercial market for them, as there is in the United States. As a result, they have increased to abnormal proportions and there is now hardly a Canadian lake, with the exception of all-trout lakes, that is not seriously menaced by them. Only when these fish have been drastically reduced in numbers will our lakes and streams begin to make a come-back for the game fisherman.

But this alone wouldn't solve the problem. Biologists have long known that no matter how large a lake may be, it can only support the number of fish it is capable of feeding by means of under-water vegetation. Consequently, when there is a scarcity of this food, there is also a scarcity of fish. The solution there would appear to be in propagating suitable water plants and in restocking. Paradoxically, however, if there is an over-abundance of such vegetation, there are usually tremendous swarms of little fish along with the big ones.

Then there is the question of "competitor" fish—fish which eat the same type of food required by game fish and which compete for the same spawning areas. Here again the guilty are the forage and "pan" fish. During spawning seasons, especially if they are in the majority, they deposit their eggs on all the best gravel shoals, and the larger, but less numerous, game fish, come out second best. One of the most serious offenders among "competitor" fish is the rock-bass, not highly regarded by Canadian anglers despite its wide distribution and edibility.

Fluctuating Levels

Fluctuating water levels have their responsibility for diminishing stocks of game fish, because millions of fry that are hatched from eggs planted in high water during the spring are annually left stranded and die when waters recede rapidly in the summer months. This problem, as serious as any other, is now being studied, and a program of flood prevention, widespread reforestation and dam construction appears likely in Ontario, at least immediately the war is over.

Although netting is now legal only in our larger bodies of water, such as the Great Lakes, commercial fishing years ago depleted the once huge stocks of salmon and whitefish in what are known as land-locked lakes. Ichthyologists have learned that salmon and whitefish are not prolific breeders and unless protection is provided or wholesale restocking takes place, the angler will have to continue to work hard for his catch.

On the strength of such information new methods of conservation and new legislation respecting our fishing laws would seem imperative.

What is the use, for example, of restocking lakes with the fry of game fish when chances of their survival are so slim? The obvious method would now seem to be to rid our waters of the main cause of the trouble—the unwanted and prodigious breeders such as perch, rock-bass and sunfish. Removing them and thus restoring the "balance of power" would give our game fish a chance to procreate their kind in far greater numbers and would help to return fishing, as a sport, to its former greatness.

Under existing laws, a daily limit is imposed on the number of game fish that can be kept and any fisherman found with more than his share is subject to fine, confiscation of equipment, or imprisonment. That is a just law and a necessary one. But what is wrong is that it *limits the size* of fish that can be kept.

Studies made of certain lakes have proved that fish thrown back have little chance of survival, that they fall prey to larger fish or that they become runts. A fish which takes a hook deep into its gullet cannot help but become mortally wounded, but the fisherman, in order to adhere to the law, must return it to the water.

Common-sense suggests, therefore, that such small fish be considered "keepers" but that they should, nevertheless, constitute part of the legal catch. The enactment of such a law would pay great dividends.

Trout Lakes

What of trout lakes? Yes, they are a problem, too, for even some of them are not what they once were. Since trout are never found in areas inhabited by forage and "pan" fish that menace can be discounted. Chances are scarcity of essential plant life, sudden changes in water levels or an actual need of restocking constitute the cause. Restocking trout waters, however, is being carried out on a large scale every summer and conservationists are confident of an appreciable improvement within the next few years.

This whole question of the future of our game fish so impressed Queen's University, Kingston, that last summer, under the direction of Dr. H. W. Curran, of the Department of Biology, the University established at Chaffey's Locks, Ontario, a biological station to be used for both research and teaching purposes. There, studies are being made during certain periods of the year of fish behaviour and migration habits. Through the banding of fish and through other investigations, it is hoped that information will be available soon on which more effective conservation methods may be based.

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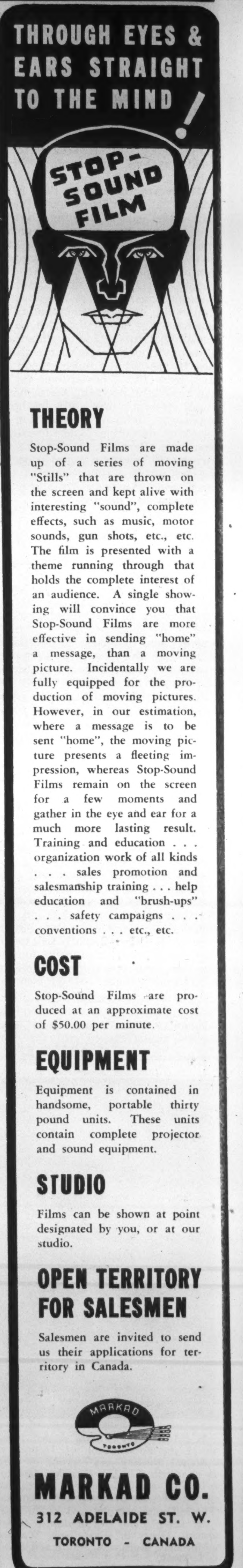
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Water Divining—What Makes It Possible?

By DAVID G. JOHNSTON

It's pretty well taken for granted now that there is something to water divining. The writer says that "after a period of skepticism it is now recognized as a real and very useful gift." Diviners have not only shown they can find water, but have also "divined" a variety of other things from minerals to lost children.

What is the force behind it? The writer believes it most probably is a primitive instinct or "sixth" sense. He also believes that many who don't suspect it may have the power to divine.

WATCHED by villagers and the police recently, a Devonshire, England water diviner began a search for two youths who had disappeared and were presumed drowned in a river. An all-night search had failed to provide any clue. The diviner used a whalebone divining rod and held a pair of braces belonging to one of the youths and after tracing the path followed by them, found a row-boat hidden in the reeds. Here the rod twisted over and the diviner pointed to a spot in the water. The bodies of the youths were later brought up from the water at this spot.

This is only the latest in a remarkable series of instances of bodies being found by diviners. Some time ago, for instance, a diviner ended the search for a nine-year-old boy who was missing by leading the searchers to a water-filled clay pit. This diviner used a hazel twig and held a pair of the dead boy's trousers.

There are instances on record of the victims of crimes being found and the remarkable diviner Abbe Mermet who died a few years ago on one occasion found the body of a child who had been carried off to the Valais mountains by an eagle. The Abbe used a pendulum instead of the more usual divining rod.

There have, of course, been a great number of failures. The average diviner would be the first to admit that where the bodies of people, either dead or alive, are concerned, divining is nothing like one hundred per cent certain. But there remain records of more than sufficient cases to show that saying "There must be something in it" is not over-stating the case.

Done by "Vibrations"

How is it done? Diviners themselves explain their powers in various ways most of which come down to "vibrations" which are detected by the divining rod. Scientists have been unable to record or measure these vibrations even with the very sensitive electrical recording apparatus now available. And on the face of it, the possibility of the "vibrations" being picked up by a twig of hazel, a piece of whalebone or metal or even a pendulum seems remote.

The qualities of these materials are so diverse that it is difficult to conceive of a type of vibration that would be equally well picked up by all of them. Moreover, the force required to twist a hazel twig can be measured and if it is produced, as some diviners say, by the water, mineral ore or body "pulling," then there exists a form of invisible communication of a type of which we know nothing. It would be impossible, for instance, to transmit this force across the distance by any of the vibrations called "wireless," even with the most powerful transmitter and receiver.

Any sort of explanation of the phenomena of divining seems to call for some "force" which is detected by the diviner and which he then interprets, probably quite subconsciously, through his twig or pendulum. What kind of "force" could it be? Some scientists are frankly sceptical of the existence of any force, but we have only to consider what a person of the year 1800 would have thought if confronted with the wonders of broadcasting and radar to-day to rule out this negative attitude.

The kind of "force" it might be is that which, if one can believe the experience of millions of people, enables one to feel that there is someone in a room in pitch darkness. We casually call it a "sixth sense." The ability to feel such forces undoubtedly is highly developed in animals. How does the homing pigeon find its way? How does a wild animal "smell" water from many miles away in a strange country.

It does not seem to be straining probability to suggest that primitive men all had this "instinct" or "sixth sense" much more highly developed. It was necessary to their survival. The diviner would, therefore, be a man in whom this primitive instinct survived. There is nothing incredible in the suggestion that the degree to which the senses are developed in different men and women varies very greatly. And in fact a great many people undoubtedly have the ability to divine water who do not realize it.

The most credible theory suggests that the twig, rod or pendulum has nothing to do with divining at all and that the diviner could, in fact, walk with nothing in his hands and find water. In fact there have been a number of skilled diviners who have done this. They just "felt" the water or mineral was there. Pressed for what they felt, they usually explained that it was more like a taste in the mouth than anything else. This suggests that the twig is used as an act of "faith" based on tradition.

Gravity?

If we wished to rationalize the business still further, we might suggest that the "thing" which is detected is really a very minute variation in gravity due to the formations under the diviner's feet. Minerals and oil are now found by "prospecting machines" which measure the varying velocity of earth waves. It may be that thousands of years before Man had the skill to invent such machines he had a natural gift for measuring the forces involved — no more wonderful than the ability of the eye to gauge distances by means of reflected light which travels at 186,000 miles a second or of the ears to "place" a sound. Unfortunately this explanation cannot take in the detection of things on the surface of the earth such as dead bodies.

Whatever may be the explanation, divining, which after a period of scepticism is now widely recognized as a real and very useful gift, remains one of the most fascinating of unexplained mysteries.

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SPRINGTIME GARDENS

Garden Problems Can Be Solved by Extra Care in Selection

By PAUL GREY

THIS is the time of year when the garden problems and the garden short-comings of other years are apt to come forcibly to mind: when the dearth of bloom in some shady corner of the garden is recalled, the parched look of excessively sun-bathed planting remembered. Actually, the trouble probably was not a matter of location, of too much sun or too much shade, but of faulty selection at the outset. For there are flowers that thrive on sunlight, others that react favorably to shade. By careful planning, therefore, it is possible to arrive at a scheme of planting that will assure abundant bloom from early spring to late fall.

Extreme shade is particularly apt to be encountered in city properties because of street trees, neighboring buildings and the more or less restricted garden area. There is, however, a surprisingly large assortment of hardy perennials that are well suited to shade. Columbine, bleeding heart, lily-of-the-valley, forget-me-not, viola, foxglove, Canterbury bell, lobelia, anemone, iris, aster—even in this brief list there's an indication of the variety of perennials available for shady places. Astilbe in a range of white, pink and carmine-red, campanula, filipendula or queen of the meadow, platycodon, groundsel, speedwell, globe flower and red hot poker form a supplementary listing—to which, as they are as suitable for shade as sun, should be added the day lily and the plantain lily.

Apart from the perennials noted, the tuberose begonia is noteworthy for shaded flower-beds or North-facing window-boxes, and its flowers are pleasantly varied in form and color—a nice addition to any home grounds!

And, then, in some gardens there are heavily shaded spots, on the lawn where "grass simply does not grow", as the owner will contend after perhaps a number of attempts with both sod and seed. Pachysandra is a solution in such cases, for it will prosper in deep shade. It is a creeping plant, semi-shrubby in type, with evergreen foliage.

When the home-grounds are of sizable proportions they actually may gain in interest if certain portions are much shaded, others conspicuously sunny, through permitting widely differing types of planting. Just as an example, deep shade would be an asset in creating a "wild garden" section, graced by native ferns, which can be found in variety, together with such flowers as arbustus, trilliums, violets, marsh marigolds, ladyslippers, wild geraniums and mayflowers. And, if some outcroppings of rock and a small pool with a fringing of wild iris were introduced, this "garden within a garden" would gain in charm, prove a unique feature of constant appeal.

Flowers for sunny sites are not particularly hard to choose, as the vast majority of flowering plants are the better for sunshine. But, if a location happens to be both sunny and especially dry—as is true of many summer cottage gardens, by the way—more care in selection is required. Strangely enough, considering that they also grow well in shade, asters, snow in summer, day lilies, iris and rudbeckia are among the perennials suggested as valuable in withstanding sunniness and dryness of location, or even drought. Others are the dianthus or garden pinks, veronica, gysophila in both white and pink, flax, the dwarf phlox subulata or moss pink and the spectacularly tall yucca.

PHOTO: R. A. SMITH.

Climbing roses impart gala color to austere house walls when they are trained against ornamental trellises of sound construction as pictured

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Rome Is Still In Bad Shape

By RONALD McKIE

Rome.

OFTEN it is said that a people should never be judged by their capital, but in Rome, which has never really known war and its horrors, you are not so sure. For Rome to-day, ancient, magnificent, beautiful, with spring sunshine flooding its piazzas, its streets full of flowers, is cold, selfish and decadent.

Walk along the Corso Umberto, talk to Italians, watch the papers, and you will notice many things which will make you wonder. There is no friendliness, hardly any feeling in people's eyes and faces.

Rome is a city of disillusionment and extremes—of politics, position, wealth, poverty, social selfishness, communal irresponsibility. You notice how smartly dressed many people are, how well they are shod, how comfortably fed they look, how they ignore the ragged and hungry. You meet a girl, daughter of an industrialist who says he is ruined, but who paid nearly $300 for an evening dress. You know a man who has just bought another $200 suit.

You notice the smart bars always full, the civilian restaurants where a meal costs $7.50 to $10. You notice shops full of luxury goods and food at fabulous prices, and outside women with children in rags begging or digging into the refuse bins.

And now, just to add to the picture of Rome, here are a few random extracts from the newspapers of last week.

At the Royal Opera House the best seats are $5 for the ballet, for a symphony concert or for opera, magnificently produced and lavishly dressed.

Food costs nearly 20 times more than in 1940 and most families buy at least 70 per cent in the black market.

Count Ciano owned 114 apartments in Rome, Marshal Graziani only 21.

Fraulein Mitzi, Swiss spinster nurse in Mussolini's household, reveals that when Mussolini once asked her for a candid opinion of himself, she replied, "Many among us do not take you seriously, but others say you are crazy."

The crime wave in Rome is worsening. It is dangerous to be alone at night in many parts of the city.

The Labor paper *Il Lavora* sums up Rome in this way. "We are in a position to realize the full extent of the Italian plight. Hundreds of workers—white collar, small dealers, laborers—call on us every day. Some ask for higher wages, some for work, some for food. Wealthy and near-wealthy people do not seem to appreciate the extent of the impending danger. The black market, prostitution and juvenile delinquency are thriving. This is a dark picture of a country facing starvation."

Occasionally you find someone in Rome who talks sense.

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Pelorus Jack, World's Most Amiable Fish

By JOHN ROUNTREE

A fifteen foot dolphin has the honor of being probably the only fish ever to be protected by a special Act of Parliament. For more than forty years the dolphin had wide fame in New Zealand and among mariners throughout the world for his habit of meeting all ships approaching the New Zealand coast.

THE famous pilot-dolphin of New Zealand, Pelorus Jack, had the distinction of being the only fish protected by a special Act of Parliament.

Separating D'Urville Island from the mainland of Nelson Province in New Zealand runs a narrow arm of sea known as the French Pass. The Pass forms a short cut between the waters of Pelorus Sound and Tasman Bay, and at the entrance to the pass the dolphin kept watch.

Pelorus Jack, a large 15 foot dolphin, was bluish-white in color instead of the normal black, and for more than 40 years he met every ship that he saw making for the Pass.

Darting from his lair, he first performed a series of somersaults around the ship's bow, and then, swimming a yard ahead, he convoyed the ship through the winding passage, leaving her when open water was reached.

The first appearance of Pelorus Jack was recorded by Captain W. K. Turner, of Nelson, New Zealand in 1871. At first, the big white fish was thought to be a whale calf, and the crew wanted to harpoon it. Fortunately for "Jack" there were some women aboard, and the idea of killing the harmless creature horrified them. Its life was spared, and the white fish swam alongside the ship for 24 hours.

World Fame

Many other people claimed to have seen the large white fish in the 1870's but it was not until fifteen years later, when inter-colonial and coastal steamers began almost daily to thread the pass, that Pelorus Jack and his doings became world famous.

A purser on a line of steamers trading with New Zealand ports drew the attention of captains and officers of the ships to the dolphin's regular habits, and gradually there grew up around him a halo of romance and superstition and sailors all over the world felt respect and affection for this strange creature.

Year in, year out, day and night, Pelorus Jack was at his post. Shipmasters picking up the French Pass looked for his presence. He would come darting through the waves, sometimes leaping right out of the water as though in joyful greeting to an old friend, and he became almost as much of a sailing-mark as the coast lights.

The gleam of his white sides in daytime, the shining phosphorescence of his foamy wake at night told the sailors that "Jack" was on duty and that all was well.

An eye-witness, describing how he had seen the dolphin, said: "The ship was going more than 14 knots, yet he maintained his position with the utmost ease. Occasionally he changed his position from starboard to port, pausing for a few moments ahead of the ship, then, dropping back, he would cuddle up lovingly against her side, as if he enjoyed feeling her chafe against his body. He remained with the ship about half an hour in plain sight of anybody who chose to look over the bows."

Passengers were fascinated by their strange escort, and many of them made special trips just to see him. They left instructions that they were to be called immediately Pelorus Jack was sighted and would file on deck in their night clothes at midnight to watch the dolphin escort the ship for several miles.

Colonel Pitt, New Zealand's Attorney-General, succeeded in taking a photograph of him in 1890, and a special postcard of Pelorus Jack was issued in 1901.

The sailors, who loved the helpful friendliness of "Jack," could not guard him against the thousand and one chances of sea life, but they determined to protect him from the museum men who wanted to capture him.

After a thoughtless passenger had taken a shot at "Jack" from a passing steamer's deck and wounded him, Parliament was petitioned to take action.

In 1904, a special Order in Council was issued in Wellington which protected "fish or mammal of the species commonly known as Risso's dolphin" in the area where Pelorus Jack was known to be. An offence against the order was punishable with a fine of £100.

Remembered Enemies

Pelorus Jack remembered his enemies. It was said that he had been shot at from the deck of the steamship Penguin, and he never met that ship again. Many seamen refused to sail in the Penguin because of the dolphin's behavior, and in March 1909 the steamer was wrecked in Cook's Straits, many people being drowned.

On three occasions Pelorus Jack was missing from his post, and his disappearance became a public anxiety. Each time he turned up with a joyous, snorting spout of pleasure.

Then, in 1911, the maritime world was shocked. Their mascot was reported dead. The body of a dolphin, torn and eaten by sharks, was thrown up on the shore at the entrance to the French Pass. The Secretary of Marine, refusing to believe that it was "Jack," sent official messages telling skippers to keep a lookout for the truant.

The rumor proved groundless, and two days later "Jack" turned up again, swimming in a hurry with a rakish "didn't - get - home-till-morning" look about him. Sailors all over the world were delighted but their delight was short-lived. In April, 1912, Pelorus Jack vanished. He was never seen again.

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THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM

THE LONDON LETTER

Coming Election Promises Lively Set-to, With No Punches Pulled

By P. O'D.

WHILE the lads across the way were putting their backs and shoulders into what Mr. Churchill called the final "heave", that sent the evil and crazy Nazi fortress toppling over into the dust, the big boys here at home were going into action for the next fight—the political one. Mr. Bevin has been telling the world what he thinks of the Tories, and that formidable Tory Mr. Bracken has been equally frank about what he thinks of the Socialists. Other leaders of all Parties are climbing through the ropes, and soon there ought to be a very lively slugging match in progress.

Years ago I remember seeing what was called a "battle royal", as a sort of hilarious feature in a boxing tournament. Some six or eight willing mixers got into the ring together, the idea being that the last man on his legs should get the prize-money. For a while they mooched about sheepishly, nobody quite willing to swing the first wallop. Suddenly one man lashed out, and in a matter of seconds the ring was a blur of flying gloves and boxers dodging, hitting, falling, and trying to rise again.

The present political struggle reminds me more than a little of that very lively set-to. Except for a certain amount of shadow-boxing among the lightweights, there was nothing really to show that the fight was on. Then Mr. Bevin, who is decidedly a heavyweight, loosed off a right swing at the Tory heads, Mr. Bracken ducked and countered, and from now on there ought to be plenty doing. It may not be a long struggle, but it gives every promise of being a vigorous one. Punches are not going to be pulled.

There was one feature of Mr. Bevin's speech which certainly surprised me, and that was his strong attack on the Conservatives for not warning the country of the German menace, and not making the necessary preparations to meet it. This from Mr. Bevin, who in the spring of '39 was talking contemptuously of our "organizing for a war which might never come off"! This from one of the leaders of a Party that persistently fought against rearmament and conscription as a capitalist trick to enslave the working classes!

Mr. Bevin is himself a big man in every way, able and courageous, and he has rendered a giant's service in this war. But he would have been wiser to slip very cautiously past this particular brick—with almost everyone, except the Prime Minister, living in a glass house. The public has notoriously a short memory, but surely not so short as all that.

Victory Binge Impossible

Dr. Joad says that he intends to go out and get tight—yes, says publicly and in so many words. Dr. Joad is a philosopher, but he is also a patriot, and when the joy-bells are ringing and the trumpets are sounding on that particularly happy day, it is Dr. Joad's announced intention to go out and get bished, bazooed, binged, sloshed, or otherwise soused—tight, in fact.

Of course, this may merely be Dr. Joad's jovial way of stating that he will be so immensely relieved, so tremendously uplifted, that he will feel like chucking his professorial mortarboard and gown over the windmill. It may also be that a philosopher's idea of tightness is a very mild and academic one—much milder than yours or mine, dear reader, or even the bishop's, for that matter.

None the less, his announcement has caused a number of rather straight-laced people to purse their lips and frown in disapproval. A day of prayer, they suggest, or even a quiet walk in the country, a time for reflection and remembrance and gratitude, would be more in keeping with the ending of the greatest and most horrible war in human history.

All this is profoundly true, and no one knows it better than Dr. Joad. But he knows also that for five-and-a-half long years people have been subject to a heavy, an almost intolerable strain, that they are nervous and tired, and that when the glorious relief finally comes—well, a reasonable amount of good liquor would seem to be a wise and kindly prescription.

The real difficulty will be where and how to get the necessary ingredients. Mildly lit is the best that most of us can hope for. Real binges, genuine wassailing, will be possible only for the fortunate, the provident few.

Television to Resume

Before the war this country led the world in the development and popular use of television. There was a London station with regular programs and many thousands of lookers-in. The war stopped all that. The last transmission from Alexandra Park was made on Sept. 1, '39. But plans for resumption are already well under way. England intends, if possible, to keep the lead it had established.

The Television Committee, appointed in 1943 under Lord Hankey, has brought out its report. Wisely it recommends that television should be started up again as soon as possible, and on the old basis—without waiting for the improvements in technique and equipment suggested by radio-location and similar activities during the war. The Committee aims at "a radically improved system of television", but it realizes that public support is necessary, and that people who already have expensive television sets would be discouraged if these sets were now made useless. The improvements must come gradually.

As television is still a short-range system, working on an effective radius of not much more than 50 miles, it is proposed to establish stations in half a dozen of the principal Provincial cities, thus reaching rather more than half the population of the country. This would cercainly be a handsome beginning.

Later it is hoped and planned to raise the standard of definition until televised programs can be shown in cinemas, thus securing a wide new public. There is also talk of the use of color and stereoscopic effects. But the great thing just now is to get television going again.

Tact in All Things

So many unkind things have been said about English cooking, that it is only fair to give a little space now and then to its defenders—especially if the defender is a person of gastronomic eminence. No one would deny this to Monsieur André Simon, the President of the Food and Wine Society. M. Simon should know what he is talking about, and he says that "there is good, bad, and indifferent cooking in England, as there is in France and everywhere else; and to dub English cooking bad is sheer nonsense".

Voltaire, in his nasty fleering way, said that the English have a hundred religions and only one sauce. André Simon regards this as nonsense, too. The English have at least six sauces, he insists, though the only ones he mentions are apple, horseradish, bread, and mint. This last was once described by the great Marcel Boulestin as the crowning glory of English cooking.

There is also that other sauce, the universal white one, which English cooks pour over boiled vegetables, making them all look and taste as if it were intended to plaster them on the wall. I have always felt this particular sauce shown be known as "the paperhanger's special". But these eminent French gastronomes said nothing about it. Tact is one of the greatest international virtues.

Stratford Spring Festival

Springtime is Shakespeare-time at Stratford-on-Avon, though perhaps any time in the year is Shakespeare-time in that picturesque old town, where the Immortal Bard is the chief local industry. But especially the spring, for it is then that the great Festival begins. This year it is planned to make the Festival greater than ever—a full six months of it, beginning in another two or three days. The Victory Festival!

In spite of the good news of the war's end, and the amazing spring weather, which this year has already strewn the countryside with bloom, Stratford is not without its worries—chiefly the worry of accommodation. Room can hardly be found even for the players taking part in the various performances. There are stories of eminent actresses having to bicycle five and six miles out into the country to

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lodgings in farm-houses and in neighboring Warwickshire villages. Not such a hardship in the glorious spring sunshine, but such days as we enjoy now are more than usually fleeting blessings. And fleet they probably will.

Somehow or other, no doubt, the thousands of visitors will find quarters—they always do—and fortunately it has been possible to complete arrangements for the reception of the parties of men and women from the Services. An Allied Centre has been established for them close to the Memorial Theatre, and there they are to be put up for a week at a time, with everything planned and done for them—even to lectures by eminent Shakespearean scholars. Stratford in the spring, and all this, too! They certainly are in luck.

A Jolly Good Fight

Everything costs more nowadays, including elections. The Labor Party has just been putting out to its members an appeal to raise a fund of £250,000 for the coming fight. This is five times more than the Party has ever tried to raise before—even for the 1929 election, when they had 569 candidates in the field. For this election they propose to put up 600. It is to be their biggest fight so far to obtain political control.

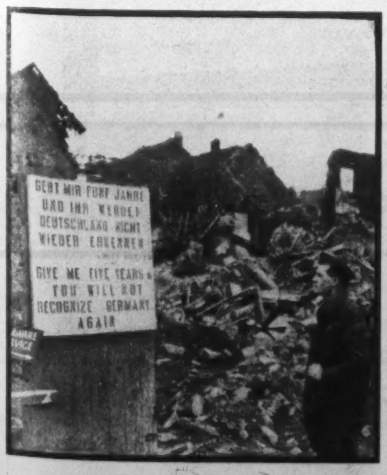
"There will be no quarter asked or given," says Mr. Arthur Greenwood in making the announcement. And Mr. Greenwood is one of the more moderate and restrained Labor leaders. So you can judge how the others feel about it—rather like Captain Blood and his merry men preparing to swarm up the side of a treasure galleon in the Spanish Main.

Labor leaders renew their assurances that they contemplate no change in the policy of the Government, so far as the war and its aftermath are concerned. It is on questions of social and economic policy at home that they part company with the Tories and Liberals—and "parting company" is a mild way of putting it. The whole Socialist plan is what they aim at, with the nationalization of almost everything that can conceivably be nationalized. They are being commendably and courageously frank about it. Members of other Parties are left in no possible, probable doubt, no possible doubt whatever.

English or American Way?

When even the august and somewhat pedantic Times slips up in its use of a term of sport, the visitor in our midst who talks of "hunting" when he means "shooting", or calls a surgeon "Doctor" instead of "Mr.", or a "jobber" a "stock-broker", has a right to feel that he doesn't lose face by his ignorance of these local intricacies of language. Everyone slips up sometimes. He sins in good company.

The slip The Times made the other day was in writing of some eminent sportsman or other as having played "tennis" for Cambridge, when in reality (English reality) it meant "lawn tennis"—for some queer reason generally regarded as a much more plebeian game. Immediately anxious correspondents wrote in to point out the mistake.


GEBT MIR FÜNF JAHRE UND IHR WERDET DEUTSCHLAND NICHT WIEDER ERKENNEN
GIVE ME FIVE YEARS & YOU WILL NOT RECOGNIZE GERMANY AGAIN

One Hitler prophecy that came true—as this sign, erected by Americans amidst the ruins of a German town, testifies. "Give Me Five Years and You Will Not Recognize Germany."

"Why do you Americans always say *skedule*, when you mean *shedule?*" Field-Marshal Montgomery is supposed to have asked General Eisenhower.

"Because that's the way we are taught at *shool*," said Ike. It was the perfect answer to all these differences of language, and the precisians who make such an absurd fuss about them.

Beauty or Bombing

Cornwall might be described as an immense high moor with scalloped edges. The famous beauty spots of the Delectable Duchy, as it has been called—or calls itself—lie around these edges, the picturesque bays and inlets and towering cliffs, and the delightful little fishing villages tucked away in them. But the high moor has a beauty of its own, an austere, windswept beauty, with its granite tors and sudden valleys and its reminders of ancient and vanished races.

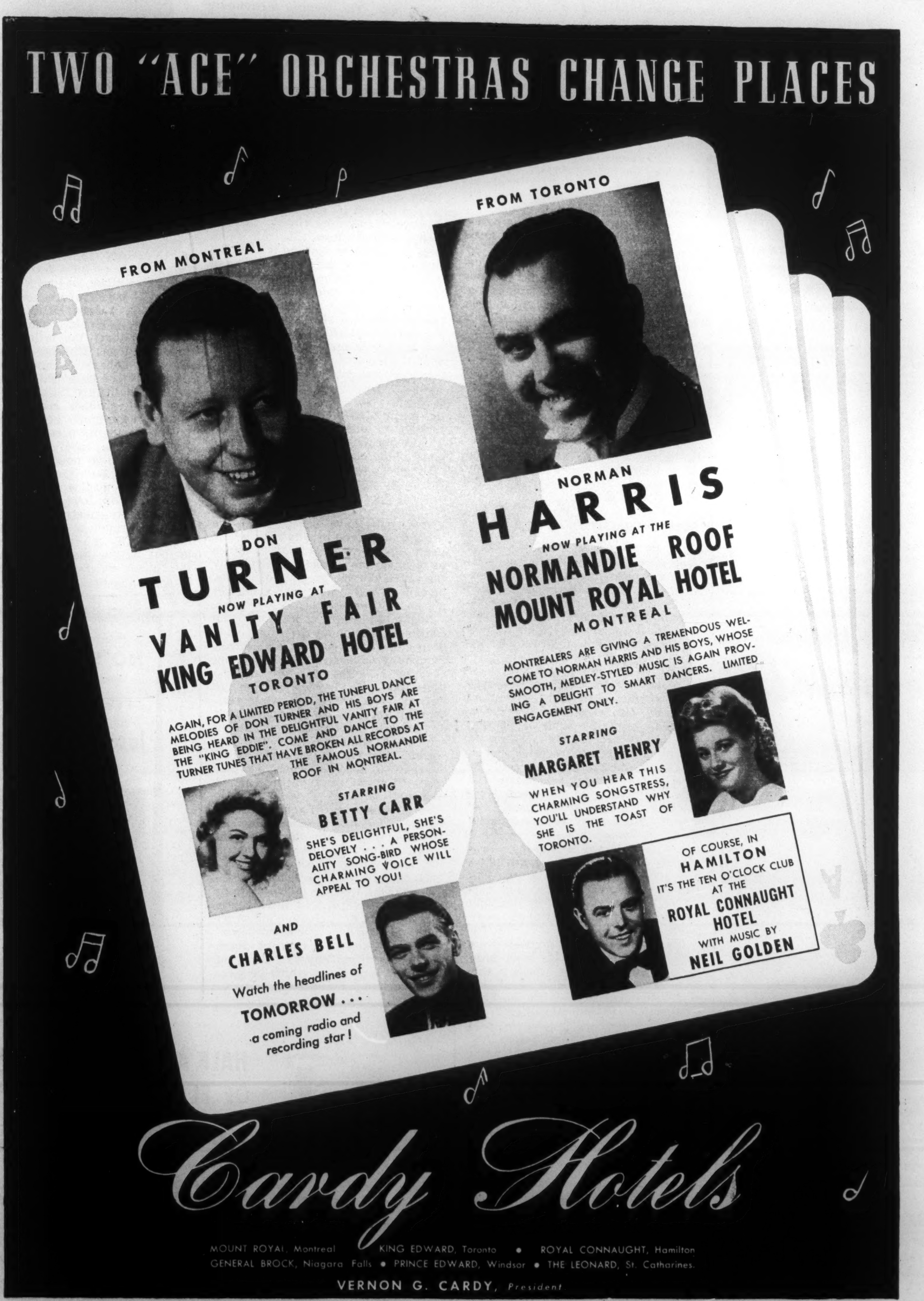
Now comes the Admiralty and says, in the blunt way these old sea-dogs have, that it wants 12 square miles of Bodmin Moor for a bombing range. Cornishmen are raising wild yells of protest, but what the Admiralty says generally goes over here. The Germans having failed to bomb the moor, it now looks as if we were going to bomb it ourselves.

Co-ops Now Big Business

Socialists are generally loud in their denunciations of monopolies as a form of capitalist domination, but that amazing institution the Cooperative Society, whose political complexion is sometimes so deep in pink as almost to be the genuine Marxian red, promises soon to become one of the greatest monopolies in the country—in the popular acceptance of "monopoly" as any business of vast wealth and range and power. The Cooperative is all of that.

Lately the "Co-op" has been going into the hotel business, and as usual in quite a big way. The London Co-op has just bought the Ambassadors Hotel in Bloomsbury, with 100 bedrooms and a large public restaurant. The Kent Co-op has taken over a large modern hotel at Margate as the first of a whole chain at coast resorts. The Oxford Co-op has also been buying hotels, and no doubt other county Co-ops will follow suit. The country will soon be dotted with them.

I am not suggesting that this is in any way a regrettable development. The country can do with more and more cheap, comfortable, and well-run hostelries. There is nothing like enough of them. But when it is considered that this venture is a mere side-line to the ordinary business of the Co-op, with its thousands of shops of all sorts, including department stores, its factories and immense importing and distributing systems—well, the handful of Rochdale weavers, who started the first Cooperative Society just over 100 years ago for the satisfaction of their own humble needs, would certainly be surprised. Jack's beanstalk was nothing to it.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MUSICAL EVENTS

Great Pianist, Arthur Schnabel Gives a Revealing Recital

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

A NEW organization styling itself "Friends of Great Music" placed Toronto music lovers under a debt of gratitude by bringing the peerless piano interpreter, Arthur Schnabel, to Eaton Auditorium. Better still, they succeeded in assembling a large audience, a feat in itself, because throughout his long career Schnabel has been a "musician's musician" rather than a public figure. Personally I was especially grateful, because Schnabel was the only one among the outstanding pianists of the present century whom I had not heard. His coming therefore completed my education (from a listener's standpoint), in public pianism. I was unable to hear him when he last visited Toronto in 1935. At that time he had performed the historic feat of playing sonatas, 32 in all, in a series of recitals at Carnegie Hall, New York.

Schnabel was born in Lipnik, Carinthia on April 17, 1882. In 1891 as a child of nine he was brought to Vienna to study with the great teacher Theodor Leschetizsky, teacher of Paderewski, Annette Esipoff, Mark Hambourg, Fanny Bloomfield Zeisler, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the English pianists Ethel Leginska and Katherine Goodson, and many other celebrities. Though Paderewski was over 20 years Schnabel's senior, it was only four years since he had completed his studies with the Vienna master when the 9-year old boy commenced his studies under the same auspices. Schnabel never seems to have desired virtuosic celebrity; merely to become a perfect interpreter of a few chosen idols, foremost of whom was Beethoven,—the others Mozart, Schubert, and Brahms. The latter, in his old age, took a deep interest in the promising lad, it is said.

Tradition has it that in the period before 1914 Schnabel was the finest ensemble pianist in Europe. His recitals of sonatas for violin and piano with Carl Flesch became famous while both artists were still young. As fine a chamber group as has been known in the history of music is said to have been a trio in which he, Flesch and a great French 'cellist, the late Jean Gerardy, were principals. Schnabel himself was for years, at Vienna, a teacher of renown. Frequently one runs across his name as instructor of this or that rising artist. He was teacher of Guy Maier and Lee Pattison, who first made duopianism the vogue in America, and of Vronsky and Babin, a great combination, in recent years foremost exponents of that art.

Most Impassive

Of all pianists whom I have ever seen, Schnabel is the least demonstrative, the most impassive. It is possible that many concert-goers would prefer more exhibitionism, more display of temperament. It is a matter of taste. I am always disturbed by a restless pianist but admit that I have often heard beautiful pianism from artists who provided plenty of flourishes. Seldom have I enjoyed such satisfaction from the serene and impassive Mr. Schnabel, taking everything in his stride with enchanting lyric beauty. He is a short man, with a personality of aristrocratic distinction, and the plastic quality of his style is indescribably fascinating. His tone-palette is unlimited in emotional coloring; his touch lovely, gentle and elastic. His facility is so wonderful that an unsophisticated onlooker might be pardoned in thinking piano-playing is easy. To these attributes are added radiant intellectual glamor. As I have already said, elsewhere, he is the perfect medium through whom the spirit of the composer speaks.

The last two sonatas of Beethoven, opus 110 and opus 111, have been my favorites among his works in this form since I first heard them—beyond even the "Waldstein" the "Appassionata" and the "Moonlight". It was these works composed in 1820 and 1821, a few years before his, death, that he said farewell to a form he had essayed as a boy. He was was just beyond 50, but physically, hearing was gone. These sonatas convey what his soul was hearing in a world forever silent for him. It has been said that in Sonata No. 31 in A flat major, opus 110, Beethoven seems to have forsworn counterpoint. With its sustained melody and candid harmonies it gives a deceptive implication of simplicity, until the vigorous fugue is reached in the last movement. But back of it all lies the individual suggestion of mystery which appears in all the composer's best music. It was this impalpable quality that the pianist divinely evoked.

Subtle mystery was also characteristic of his rendering of Sonata No. 32 in C minor, opus III. It is in structure a departure from earlier works, two movements instead of four, but at no point gives any sense that the composer was a tired man. The first movement is fiery and energetic with a remarkable fugue. The second movement, a long slow "Arietta" wonderfully varied, is exalted and contemplative. One of Beethoven's biographers quoted von Lenz as saying the first movement signified "Resistance", and the second "Resignation" leading to "Nirvana." Wraithlike ornaments in the code seem to lead the listener to a region beyond pain. I shall never forget the emotions Paderewski aroused when I first heard this Sonata at his hands many years ago. The feeling of sublimity came back when I listened to Schnabel last week. His hearers were so affected that (miraculously) nobody attempted to applaud for a full half-minute after the pianist ended. It was as though he were sitting in silent prayer himself.

Schubert's Shortcomings

Schnabel is also a great Mozart interpreter, and a devotee of Schubert. The former's Sonata in B flat, K333 was sheer enchantment as he played it, with its exquisite "Andante Cantabile" and indescribably graceful "Allegretto grazioso." Lustrous lightness of treatment marked it all. The interpretation of Schubert's Sonata in A minor was flawless as pianism, but it was easy to understand why that composer's sonatas, of which he composed many, are almost unknown on the concert platform; though some piano students may have dipped into them. Schubert's genius as a piano composer was confined to bright little snippets. In the longer forms he was apparently so unsympathetic toward his medium that he could not apply himself to interesting development. This particular sonata, and probably most of the others, contains snatches of melody well worth stealing by Broadway composers for radio and musical comedy; but I could not help thinking how impossibly hard the seats would have become had the work been played by any man whose genius fell short of Schnabel's. Much as devotion may prompt him to play the sonatas of the greatest melodists, he cannot "sell" them to an audience; nor has anyone else been able to do so.

Reginald Stewart, conductor of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, has been engaged to conduct the Detroit Symphony Orchestra on the evening of June 17. The program will be broadcast. He is no stranger to Detroit; some years ago, while resident in Toronto, he conducted that orchestra in a series of programs on the "Ford Sunday Hour". He will conduct his ensuing concert while en route to Quebec, where he proposes to spend most of the coming summer.

Earle Moss, a gifted young Toronto pianist, who has been winning recognition on the air during recent months, gave an important program at Conservatory Music Hall. His touch is musical, his execution clean and efficient, and his interpretations marked by insight and intelligence. Two numbers of a challenging order were Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques" and a group of three movements from Ravel's "Tomb of Couperin", in both of which he gave a fine account of himself.

It won't be long now before other Belgian children like these, who were sent to Switzerland to recuperate from the effects of undernourishment during the German occupation, will be returning home to their country from which the shadow of the Nazi terror has been finally lifted.

THE THEATRE

"Merry Widow" Is Bright As Ever

By LUCY VAN GOGH

CANADIAN theatre-goers of the 1900-14 era have few more vivid memories than that of the "Merry Widow" performances of 1909-12 with Lina Abarbanell as *Sonia* and (replacing Donald Brian for the Canadian tour) the brilliant Hamilton-born tenor Charles Meakins as *Danilo*. Lehar's Viennese operetta owed most of its world-wide success to its delightfully lilting and sensuous music, which still has great charm in the hands of the very competent company organized for Toronto by the indefatigable Robert Henderson and now at the Royal Alexandra. But it owed part of it also to the novel and subtle character of its main love-story, and this is not quite so effectively re-embodied.

Ruth Altman is both vocally and histrionically a very satisfying *Sonia*, but Arthur Maxwell has not all the finesse which *Danilo* needs especially in the first half, and his overuse of hand gesture—an error into which many others of the cast also fell—was frequently distracting. It was regrettable also that the dances which are a highly essential part of the two leading roles had to be largely taken over by two clever young dancers from the Hurok Ballet Theatre, and that the lovely duet

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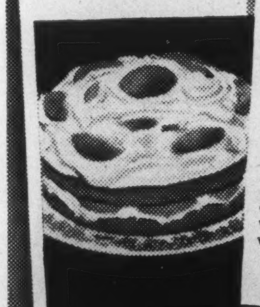

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¼ tsp. salt
⅓ cup shortening
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2 eggs, unbeaten
½ cup milk
1 tsp. vanilla
¼ tsp. almond extract

Sift dry ingredients together 3 times. Cream shortening. Add syrup gradually, beating well after each addition. Add ¼ of flour mixture. Blend well. Add eggs, one at a time; beat well after each. Add remaining flour mixture in thirds, alternately with milk in halves, beating well after each addition. Add flavoring. Bake in 2 greased lightly floured 8" layer cake pans at 375°F. until done. Top and fill layers with peach-halves and whipped cream.

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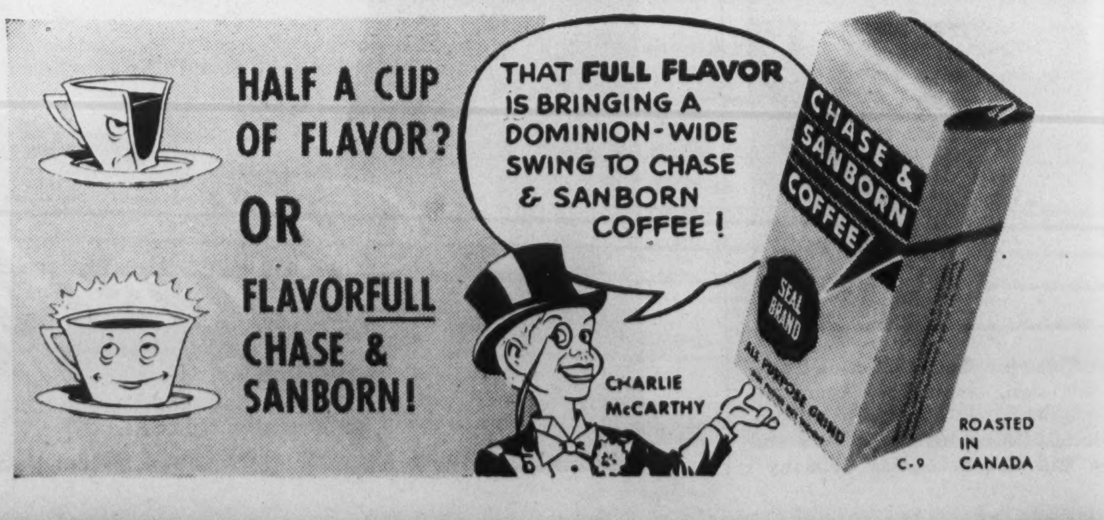


"Hallo, maiden, see him ride" had to be omitted. These changes heavily shifted the centre of gravity, from the romantic love story to the purely musical and comedy elements. Fortunately these are strong enough in themselves, and were well enough executed, to make an excellent evening's entertainment, with the "Women!" septet and the Hurok dances as high spots along with Ruth Altman's "Vilia" solo.

Alex Alexander as *Baron Popoff* led the fun-makers with good effect, and a very rich and well-drilled chorus included many Toronto musicians. Much credit is due to Ernest Rawley for his supervision of the entire production. Ralph Stone's conducting was suave and dexterous.

THE FILM PARADE

Our Movie Fare for Victory Week Was Holdovers and Potluck

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

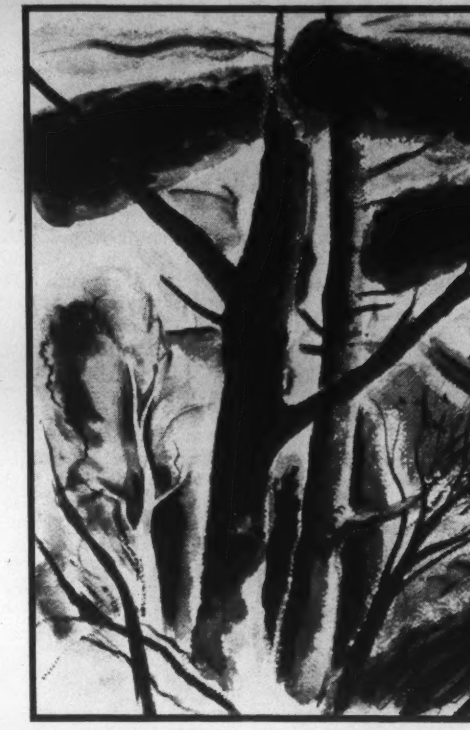
THE first week of May found the theatre managers in the same state of hour-to-hour uncertainty as everybody else. If Peace came to the world would everyone rush to the movies or would everyone in the movies rush into the street? Should the managers deck the occasion with glittering entertainment, and if they did would anyone pay any attention? Was it really worth while changing the sheets for company that might never turn up?

In the end they decided to carry on with holdovers and potluck. "Hotel Berlin" which appeared to have no carry-over potential, went into its second week. "I'll Be Seeing You" continued, and so did "A Song to Remember." Incidentally, the odd thing about the latter picture is that although Friedrich Chopin is the central figure as well as the composer of the theme song and all the plot and background music, the musician's name hasn't been allowed to creep into the film's publicity. The song to remember, for all the public was allowed to know in advance, might have been written by Irving Berlin or Duke Ellington. The idea apparently was to trap us into the theatre with the promise of Merle Oberon and Cornel Wilde in glorious technicolor and then sneak up on us with Chopin. It worked out fine too. Chopin went over with a bang and it looks as though "A Song to Remember" would run forever.

While this is all to the credit of everybody concerned it's to be hoped that the experiment doesn't go to Hollywood's head. If it does almost anything can happen up to and including a screen treatment of The Well-Tempered Clavichord and the life of Johann Sebastian Bach, maybe with Lauren Bacall and the bad-tempered Humphrey Bogart.

THE only new entry of the week was "Between Two Women," a good Grade B title for a Grade B-film. This turns out to be another item in the Dr. Kildare series though Dr. Kildare's name and even his existence are rather pointedly omitted. Van Johnson has stepped into Lew Ayres' place in the hospital wards without in any way dislocating the series. Like Dr. Kildare the new incumbent has an infallible gift of diagnosis, a radiant bedside manner and an irresistible charm for the nursing staff as well as for cross old Dr. Gillespie (Lionel Barrymore.) Don't imagine however that this was where you came in, and don't be misled by the title. "Between Two Women" which has a brand new angle, should really have been called "The Case of Sally's Kidney." Sally, if you happen to remember the series, is the comic switchboard operator at Blair Hospital; and as the picture opens Sally is beginning to develop symptoms which are presently diagnosed as Bright's disease. From this point on most of the drama, all the suspense and even a bit of the comedy revolve about Sally's kidney. It is discussed, described, debated, and even has its picture taken. (We are shown the picture.) After a while Sally's kidney is removed, and it was during the great operating scene that I was overtaken by one of Sally's most alarming symptoms—complete exhaustion leading to drowsiness while on duty. By the time I came to everything had been nicely cleaned up. Sally was sitting up in an oxygen tent as good as new and the doctor had made his decision between his two women, one a five million dollar heiress (Marilyn Maxwell) and the other (Gloria de Haven) a night-club entertainer suffering from psychoneurotic self-starvation. (He takes the heiress.) This brief synopsis doesn't, I'm afraid, do justice to "Between Two Women." It's even sillier on celluloid than it sounds on paper.

THE German concentration camp pictures, each more shattering than the last, continue to appear. One of the latest shows the German citizens marshalled out by General Patton to inspect the unspeakable charnel houses left by the fleeing Nazis and to bury the dreadful dead. Nothing whatever of horror, anger, resentment, or even brutishness is revealed in these German faces. They are merely impassive and dull and endlessly docile. Only one man, a Nazi officer, demurred when brought to the door of one of the camp sheds. It gave the audience an instant's fierce satisfaction to see him unceremoniously shoved inside.



"Spring," by W. A. Winter, → is included in the current exhibition of the Canadian Society of Painters in Water Color, now touring the major cities of Canada.

TULIP BEDS

THE roses have their poets, sad or gay,
To chaunt the fragrance and the joy they shed;
But mark the tulip in her April bed,
Her legions shining in their brave array!
As bold and sudden as the Dawn of day,
She rises with her pennon, gold and red;
She leafs, and buds, and blossoms, and is dead,
And we forget her ere the death of May.
Her cup of flame is loveliest to scan,
When she with myriads her glory blends;
From these mad bursts of coloring is spun
A wondrous tapestry that drinks the sun;
E'en as the gods consider not the man,
But mould the multitude to mighty ends.

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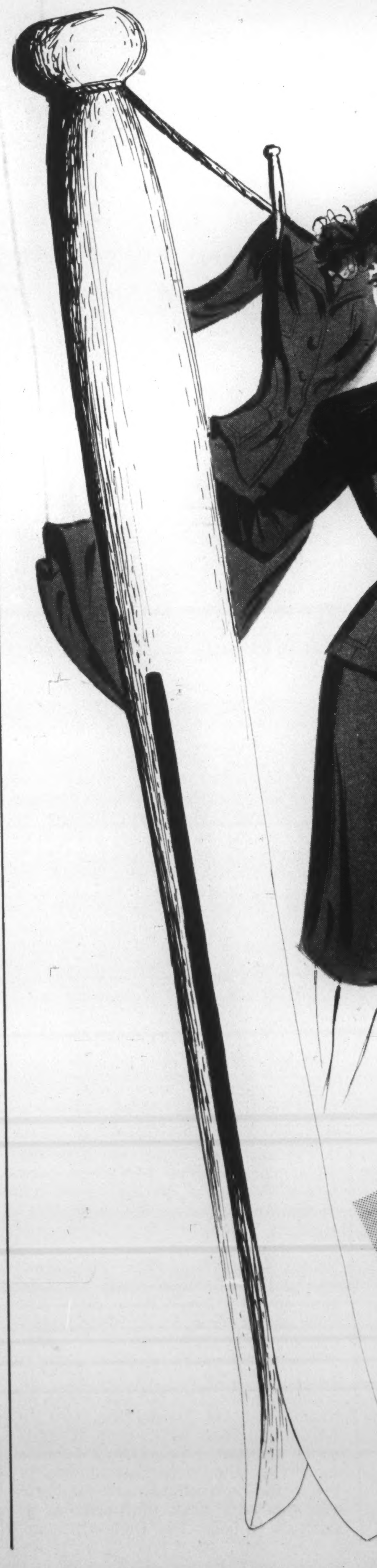

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

A Massachusetts Ship Captain Observes the French Terror

THE PRIVATE ADVENTURE OF CAPTAIN SHAW, a novel, by Edith Shay and Katharine Smith. (Allen, $3.00.)

FULL of beans and godly conversation a Cape Cod sea-captain of long ago sailed from Boston for Cadiz with a cargo of salt cod and flour. Off the coast of France his ship was seized by a tricolor frigate and taken into Brest, despite the former alliance between the United States and France. "It's the Revolution," was the only explanation he could get. Despite his fragmentary knowledge of French he stormed hither and yon demanding his right of payment for ship and cargo. A friend advised him to go to Paris and see Thomas Paine, whose reputation as a revolutionist was high, following his work in America. In peril of robbers he made the journey but all Paine could do was to give him a letter to Robespierre. In time he got his money, despite the Terror, and wrote letters home modestly describing his adventures. His name was Elijah Cobb.

Happening on these letters Edith Shay and Katharine Smith Don Passoss smiled one to the other and took the covers off their typewriters. For here was the stuff of a thumping adventure tale. All that was needed was to organize it around a handsome young man of like pattern to Elijah, fill in Cape Cod color and Revolutionary atmosphere, find an American sweetheart and a Parisienne aristocrat in need of help and the thing was done. And that is the explanation of this gay and spirited story one of the best historical novels that the season has produced.

Save for the fact that (for atmosphere) it is overloaded with tag-ends of French although the leading characters speak English perfectly, the tale is worthy in every respect.

•

New Damon and Pythias

THE FOLDED LEAF, a novel, by William Maxwell. (Musson, $3.00.)

LYMIE PETERS and Spud Latham are opposites; the one, studious, shy, a dub at games, the other, social, physically strong and clever, not mentally alert; the introvert and the extrovert. From the day that Spud saves Lymie from drowning in the school swimming pool they are intimates. Lymie's devotion is as complete as that of a cocker spaniel for his master. Spud's friendliness is outwardly touched with contempt but when his natural urge for leadership is cramped by such "hostile" outsiders as his father or his sister—or the unexpectedly strong youngster who has conquered him — he turns for comfort to his friend.

In High School during the crass brutalities of a hazing it is the inner courage of Lymie that supports Spud, and in the complexities of adolescence and the dawn of social life Spud brings the reluctant Lymie along. Then in College Spud falls in love and is frantically jealous of Lymie whose comradeship with Sally is completely John Aldenish. A near-suicide follows, and universal "adjustments" bring the promise of peace.

Obviously this is psychological case-history after the theories of Freud. The author examines the home life of each lad, gives all sorts of trivial detail in house-furnishing, house-living, and petty restrictions, to find reasons for chronic juvenile resentments. Lymie hates his father's loose morals and excessive drinking and unconsciously takes the opposite road. Spud is contemptuous of his father's failures and lack of aggressiveness. His unconscious protest is a love of fighting. So the Oedipus complex is wrung dry. Significant dreams of each boy are recorded to show that the friendship is based on the inner lack of each. The two imperfect individuals are supplementary. Taken together they make a well-rounded personality. But apparently the "law" of the attraction of unlikes doesn't work without exceptions, for Spud falls in love with Sally, who is cut from the same cloth as he is, and Hope, his opposite, goes unnoticed.

Perhaps some of the devotees of Freud go farther than the Master in their assumption that a scientific cause-and-effect process can account for all behaviour. An examination of the human mind—and soul—is not quite as thorough or as final as the analysis of a chemical compound. Freud discovered tendencies, not laws, and even some of these were denied by Jung and later psychologists. Men with backgrounds just as sordid as those of this particular Damon and Pythias have found an inner strength to combat and conquer their loose and lazy "feelings" and have made their dreams come true.

For these reasons a modern behaviour novel poses, for one reader, an uneasy question. Is the author trying to tell an interesting story about interesting people, or is he merely a knowing psychologist putting himself on parade? In the latter case the characters become puppets, doing what they can't help; their frustrations having become fixed by heredity and environment.

Huckleberry Finn had no shining background, but he was not a limp creature of circumstances, created to illustrate a theory. He was alive and kicking; a lovable person; because Mark Twain had a clear eye and a deep understanding of humanity; quite as deep, if not deeper, than that of any psycho-analyst, poring over dream-patterns and subliminal complexes.

The "initiated" will like this novel. Already it has been highly praised in many quarters. Truly, the art of the writer in description and in characterization of minor figures is admirable. Truly also he has rich gifts of satire in his pictures of University life; even, at times, a blistering scorn. But the main theme and the main characters—to one reader — were neither convincing nor entertaining, and the vulgarity of some of the talk, not amusing.

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Incredibility

THE UPSTART, a novel, by Edison Marshall. (Oxford, $3.00.)

STORIES of the "good, old times" may be real or dreamy. The real ones build-up first a credible background of social life, based on contemporary letters or diaries, and set against it people whose action and speech have a logical and convincing atmosphere. The author must reject the patterns of present day thinking, and at the same time make the springs of action reasonable to a modern reader.

The dream-story author, also, is particular about backgrounds, but when he deals with the characters he has created he loosens the curb on his imagination and often it runs away with him. So necessary it seems to make the hero imcomparably brave and high-minded, and the heroine, the very peak of loveliness in spirit as in body. For those who can let their judgment take a holiday while they indulge in the spineless business of wishful thinking this is all delightful, especially if the English is smooth and ornamental.

"The Upstart" is a dream story of the time of George II, and its background of dirt and smells, fleas and mass cruelty is convincing. The hero is a pickpocket at 13, the leader of a juvenile thieves' gang, and lives with an old fiddler-for-pennies. When the gin-sodden fiddler dies and gives the boy his violin, it turns out to be a Stradivarius, by the sale of which he gains enough to buy his way into a company of strolling players. One must be resolute with one's "believer" to go on from there!

The lad falls in love with the leading lady, a virgin in a free-love environment, and ends as a gentleman in General Oglethorpe's Georgia colony. Long before the end one's "believer" has howled in protest, despite the abundant grace of the writing.

•

The Red Sea

THE FIRST TO BE FREED: Issued by the British Ministry of Information. (Oxford, 40c).

WHEN Eritrea and Somaliland were snatched out of Italian hands they were sink-holes of filth, disease and poverty. The natives found their chief entertainment in tribal wars and wholesale thievery; the Italians, bereft of their ornamental though inefficient rulers, were soon in chronic misery.

The British civil administration under General Sir William Platt has moved mountains in the past four years. How it was done is the theme of this booklet and the achievement has an inspiring note. The concluding sentences follow: "The traveller now sees little trace of the hardships, the excitements or the filth of early 1941. His impression is one of security, tolerable comfort and almost intolerable remoteness from the war. British administration carries on in such an atmosphere of calm that although Political Officers still wear uniform one feels one might be visiting a not very exciting British colony. There is no sense of tension, no elation, no depression, no hidden undercurrents." A thrilling recital.

•

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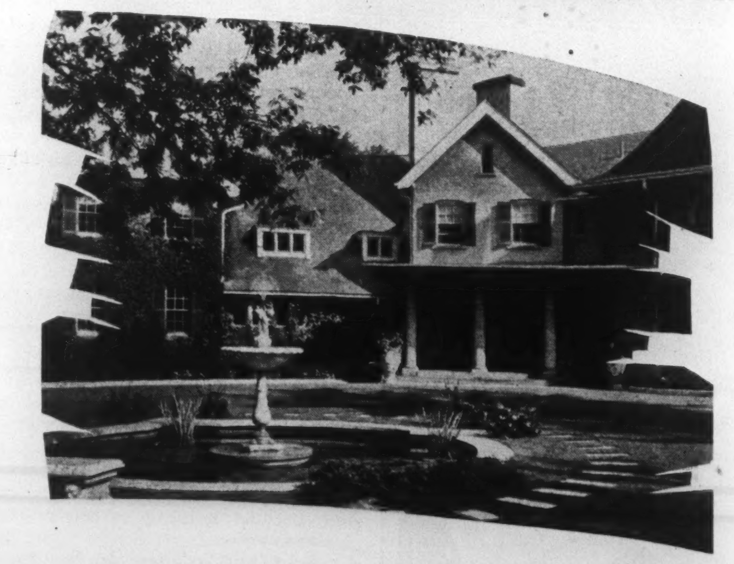

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THE BOOKSHELF

Art Galleries and Arty People in a Booth Tarkington Tale

IMAGE OF JOSEPHINE, a novel, by Booth Tarkington. (Doubleday, Doran, $3.00.)

AN old man wills the bulk of his great fortune for the establishment of a public Art Gallery to bear his name. At the same time he appoints as representative of the Family on the executive committee his young grand-daughter whom he had "formed" in Art on various excursions to the European galleries. Unfortunately this grand-daughter is a selfish young prig who has many acquaintances but no friends and grows up unchanged, save that the priggishness becomes intensified.

So few individuals of the ungrateful public ever enter the Gallery that, save for the bickering of curators and assistants it is a very temple of peace. An ideal spot, thinks a military doctor who knows the Director, for a shell-shocked soldier to get hold of of himself. Light but absorbing work, quiet surroundings, etc. etc.

So came Bailey Fount to the staff, appointed in the absence of Miss Josephine of the Family, and without her approval. The girl has an attractive surface with cold cruelty under it, which may account for the fact that she has been twice jilted. The young men got wise in time. To salve her vanity she inveigles the young soldier into her embrace, but before he leaves for the front, completely restored, he tells her where she gets off, and in most forcible terms. The reader is to assume that she is not only properly humbled, but converted to a decent humanity; which is a very considerable assumption.

The story gives the author a great opportunity to hoot at the "arty" people especially of the revolutionary type who talk of painting abstractions, but while the characterization is clever it is too generally black-and-white to be convincing. Most people are a mixture; only few are stage-types.

•

The Crime Calendar

By J. V. McAREE

"LIVE Dangerously" by Axel Kielland (Collins, $2.50) derives its chief virtue from the fact that the author is a Norwegian and is thus able to present an authentic and vivid native background to the story of the underground in his country. There is plenty of excitement, a copious smear of sex, and the characters are strictly stock. . . In "The Lucky Stiff" by Craig Rice (Musson's, $2.50) we meet again Malone, the little lawyer, and Jake and Helene Justus who have figured in murder mysteries before. At times the story seems to us to approach burlesque, but there is an intricate plot, and enough blood letting to satisfy all lovers of the hard-boiled crime story. . . "The Innocent Flower" by Charlotte Armstrong (Longmans, Green, $2.50) is distinguished by some very sensitive writing, and some remarkable deductions on the part of MacDougal Duff, the amateur sleuth. But there is a regrettable lack of incident, and the denouement comes with a drawl rather than with a crash.

•

A German "Democrat"

By R. M. COPER

CIVIL LIFE IN WARTIME GERMANY, by Max Seydewitz. (Macmillans, $4.50.)

ON PAGE 10 of this book we read the following sentences: "From the moment when the generals, abetted by the capitalists and Junkers, thought they had a firm grip on the Republic (1920), they never desisted from preparing the German people mentally for the coming war. They worked entirely independently of whatever government happened to be in power. . . (The army) was an entirely independent state within the state."

On page 17 we read the following sentence: "The circles which had thus far (1932) been ruling Germany were still controlling Hindenburg, *the army,* and the other means of power." These circles were the "plutocrats."

Thus being satisfied that Mr. Seydewitz is completely confused, the reader is not surprised to find this sentence on page 440 (apart from countless similar statements in between): "Members and adherents of the National Socialist Party . . . advocate a postwar planned economy. Their conception of socialist doctrine has little in common with orthodox Marxian theory, but in practice they want the same results." I do not believe that anything could convince the man who wrote this sentence, but Mr. Seydewitz might make an experiment; he might have two conversations, one with Krupp whom the ununderstanding Americans recently dragged from his socialist practice in his 800-room villa, and one with a Marxian who has been rotting in Buchenwald since 1933.

Mr. Seydewitz is a former member of the Reichstag. He belonged to the Social Democratic Party, the party which installed the generals in their positions of power between the revolution of November, 1918 and the Kapp putsch in March, 1920. In 1931, he realized the nefariousness of this party's leaders and set up his own shop, the Socialist Workers Party which had some half dozen members in the Reichstag. Now, he has apparently forgotten again what it took him from 1918 to 1931 to discover. He believes that the vast majority of present-day Germans are democrats. He quotes the declaration issued by Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin at Teheran and interprets it as follows: "After the downfall of the Nazis . . . the way would seem to be open for the German people to join the family of democratic nations as a partner with equal rights and privileges. If it can do so . . . the nature and the spirit of the new Germany can be predicted with certainty." Indeed, they can. They can also be seen in the past—Germany from 1918 to 1939.

The book is a timely reminder of the hopelessness of the German politicians in exile. But this is the only value it has in spite of a few interesting facts which are buried among a mass of nonsensical misinterpretations and misstatements.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Health Services Open Doors to New Professions for Women

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

ARE you, like other high school girls all over the country, trying to choose your future occupation or profession? Then look around before you decide. Don't be satisfied until you find the kind of career which will best suit your personality, aptitudes and abilities and which will offer the most interesting and profitable work.

You are fortunate, for you may choose almost any kind of work you may fancy. War has lowered the bars and today there are few jobs which are not being handled efficiently by women. By all means explore the new fields. But do not overlook the old ones. For example, do not fail to consider the many branches of health services. Space does not permit us to touch on all the jobs which come under this heading but we would like to bring to your attention three which are rapidly gaining recognition and are offering growing opportunities for women. These are physiotherapy, occupational therapy and physical and health education.

Physiotherapy is the treatment of disease and injury by the use of massage, remedial gymnastics and such natural forces as light, heat, electricity and water. Although physiotherapy has been practised for years, it has only lately come into the limelight because of its extensive use in the treatment of injured and sick Canadian servicemen.

Physiotherapy

Physiotherapy has proved its worth innumerable times in rapidly bringing to returned soldiers the use of their injured limbs. In hospitals and army camps from coast to coast, physiotherapists are putting young men through scientifically planned courses of exercise for muscle training and to keep injured joints from becoming stiff. It is being used, too, in the treatment of a large variety of diseases. Before operations, patients are being given special breathing exercises to strengthen lungs and diaphragm so that post-operative treatment will be more effective. Specific exercises are now being used for patients convalescing from pneumonia, heart diseases, arthritis and other diseases. It has been proved that when physiotherapy is used the period of hospitalization and disability is shortened.

Occupational therapy is the scientific adaptation of some form of activity as a treatment of specific mental or physical disabilities. The occupational therapist, working under the supervision of a physician, uses exercise, cultural interests, hobbies, handicrafts and various industrial activities in the treatment of physical or mental illness or social maladjustment. Occupational therapy is being employed extensively in the treatment of the armed forces. In all military hospitals not only do games, handicrafts and hobbies aid recovery by keeping the men occupied and contented but they are designed ingeniously to provide recreation and at the same time to exercise and strengthen the injured limb or muscle.

The primary purpose of physical education is to help to prepare the boys and girls of the nation for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. Therefore it teaches how to use activities such as games and sports, dancing and gymnastics, not only to produce bodily vigor and endurance, muscular strength, and skill, but also to develop bodily and mental poise and such desirable moral and social qualities as courage, self-control, cooperation under leadership and disciplined initiative. Health education is now being taught along with physical education. Health education gives a knowledge of good health and how to maintain it and emphasizes the personal habits and attitudes necessary to health.

What are the qualifications for these three services? Physical fitness comes first, for the exercises and gymnastics are vigorous and require a strong, healthy body. The work makes large demands not only upon the body but on the mind and the sympathies. Therefore a well-developed and well-adjusted personality is required. To be successful you must like people and have an unselfish desire to serve. You must have a sense of humor; you need it when you deal with people. You must have good executive ability, initiative and a sympathetic understanding.

At McGill And Toronto

What training is needed? A two-year university course is required to become a qualified physiotherapist. Only two universities in Canada give this course, McGill University and Toronto University. If you decide on this course you will study subjects such as anatomy, physiology, first aid and home nursing, psychology, health education, physical training, gymnastics and massage. You will be trained also in the use of electricity, light, heat and water in the treatment of injury and disease.

What are the opportunities? When you receive your diploma you will be qualified to take a position as physiotherapist in a hospital, a rehabilitation center or in an institution. Or you may set up in private practice. There should be no difficulty in getting year-round work. A large number of physiotherapists are going to be required in Canada. Many will be needed by the Department of Veterans' Affairs in connection with the rehabilitation of the armed forces. Present health plans call for increased hospital facilities and every hospital should have a physiotherapist on the staff. As its uses become more and more widely recognized there should be a place in every centre for a physiotherapist in private practice. If you marry, the education and training will stand you in good stead in the raising of your family. Moreover if you wish to continue to practise your profession, you should be able to get as much work as you want no matter where you may be situated.

Internship

To become an occupational therapist also requires a two-year course in a university. Toronto University is the only university in Canada where you can get this course. The course includes many of the studies taken in training for a physiotherapist. In addition, as you may work with mental patients, you study psychiatry. You are trained also in many arts, handicrafts and other therapeutic occupations and you have lectures in social studies, speech training and department management. Two months' internship in a mental hospital is required between the first and second year and six months' internship in selected fields following the second year.

When you are a qualified occupational therapist you may find a position in military or civilian hospitals, in rehabilitation centers, occupational therapy workshops, sanatariums, or in workmen's compensation clinics. Or you may start in private practice. The remarks with regard to future opportunities for a physiotherapist apply equally for an occupational therapist. If you marry, your training will be useful and if you so desire you should be able to carry on your work either for full or part time.

To become a physical education instructor or director requires a three-

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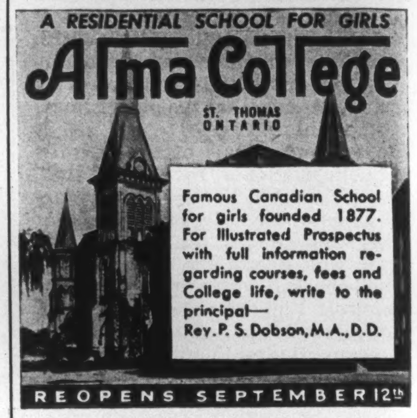
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year university course. Toronto University is the only university at the present time offering this course. When you graduate you receive the degree of bachelor of physical and health education (B.P.H.E.). If you wish to teach in Ontario high schools or collegiates you must take an additional year's course at the Ontario College of Education to learn the principles of teaching.

The physical and health education course is broad. It covers subjects such as chemistry, hygiene and prevention of disease and accident, first aid and home nursing, physics, psychology, zoology, anatomy, sociology, English, literature and expression. Physical education covers games, such as archery, badminton, basketball, figure skating, tennis, etc. It includes also gymnastics; folk and national dancing, ballroom dancing and character and tap dancing; social recreation such as games and musical activities for parties; and swimming and life saving.

More Jobs Than Personnel

What are the opportunities for a physical education instructor or director? If you take the Ontario College of Education course you are qualified to teach in any high school or collegiate and you will receive the salary paid to high school teachers. If you do not take this course you may teach in any private school or may find a position with a Y.W.C.A. or similar organization or in a recreational centre. Or you may find an opening in the department of physical and health education in a university or college. Today there are more jobs than there are trained personnel to fill them. Medical examination of applicants for the armed forces emphasized the great need of this type of work. Physical fitness programs have been drawn up and if they are implemented there will be room for a large number of highly trained men and women. Whether you can continue with your specific job after you marry depends upon local regulations with regard to married women working. In any event from present indications you should have no difficulty in finding either a full time job or part time work if you want it.

In all, these health services offer good prospects for steady employment and financial security whether or not you marry. In addition they provide varied and interesting work and give opportunity for leadership and service.

The Freedoms British Women Long For And Deserve

By MARY SPEYER

London.

AFTER six years of war the women of Britain still carry on. Most of us feel as if we had aged a million years, and hope we do not look it. Many of us will never be able to take life the carefree way we did before. We have seen sights, heard cries, have felt shocks that we can never forget altogether. Deep inside many of us a core of sadness will lie for ever.

It is not the shattering horrors of a few bomb incidents, but just the daily monotony of home warfare. The petty deficiencies, tiresome restrictions, doing without this, going without that. The wear-and-tear bill on our nerves adds up to a pretty total.

Here are some of the freedoms we long for and deserve to enjoy now that the clamp of war-strain has been lifted.

Sights we do not wish to see again:

Fiery clouds rising skywards night after night from the blazing roofs of our houses.

Notices on the shop windows saying "No—, No—, No—" (fill in the blanks yourself). "Quota for today sold out—" "Shut till—".

The insides of rooms, half dismembered, clinging to a remaining wall, pathetically exposing private homes to public gaze.

Long shop queues.

Crowds thronging the stocking counters where fully-fashioneds are invariably sold out.

A bill of fare on which all the dishes are off except sausages and dried omelette.

Sounds we wish to be deaf to for the rest of our lives:

The wailing howl of the sirens, the chugging throb of the doodlebug, the double bang and crashing roar of the rocket.

The tired, edgy voices of the shopkeepers repeating wearily: "No this, no that, no something else."

The voice of a child saying at dinner: "I'd love a little more of that, mummy, if you can spare it."

Ourselves saying over and over again: "Sorry we cannot have that, it's rationed, we have no more coupons . . . after the war . . . after the war . . . after the war. . . ."

No More Fear

We never want to feel again:

The dead weight of parcels dragging on our shoulders as we come back from the shops.

Our calloused and roughened hands with chipped nails, and remember there is no varnish to camouflage them.

We never want to fear again constantly for the safety of our near and dear ones.

We demand freedom from these anxieties:

The dread that if we relax for one moment from the strictest economy there will not be enough food to go round.

That if we fall ill we may not get a nurse, domestic help or a bed in a hospital.

That if something breaks down, whether it be a watch or a burst pipe, we may not get it repaired for weeks.

That we can never be sure of getting a taxi during the day and that it is most uncertain during the night.

That we can seldom enjoy a full bath or a warm fire (if patriotic) without a conscience prick.

That we are never sure of a seat in a train or bus, nor a meal out in the rush hours.

That everything we really want to buy is sure to be out of stock.

With Victory one of the most wonderful freedoms has become an almost incredible fact. At long last we are able to lay our heads on our pillows without wondering whether death will come during the night.

• •

Infants' Homes Have Urgent Problem

A GROUP of from 15 to 25 babies will become the victims of the housing shortage unless the ladies of the Board of the Infants' Homes of Toronto succeed in finding immediately a large house in which the babies can be accommodated. The Board urgently requires a place for its children until the new reception home on Huntley Street is completed in about eight months, and is prepared to rent for a period of eight months to a year.

Every corner of Toronto has been covered in the fruitless search for a temporary location for the Home. Now the Board feels its only hope lies in someone with a large house placing it at the Home's disposal for the months during which the present emergency exists.

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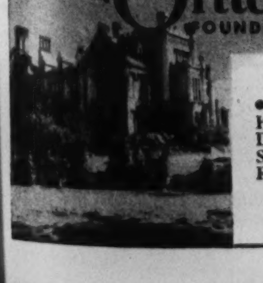

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G.52

WORLD OF WOMEN

Queen Elizabeth: More to Being a Good Queen Than Charm

By LOUIS WULFF, M.V.O.
Court Correspondent, Press Association

When, on August 4, 1900, another daughter was born, at St. Paul's Waldenbury, in the heart of the English county of Hertfordshire, to the Earl and Countess of Strathmore, there was nothing to suggest that she would grow up to be a Queen, and to exercise a decisive influence on the shaping of the ever-changing, adaptable monarchy of Britain. But Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, youngest but one of a family of ten, met, fell in love with, and married the second son of King George V; and, first as Duchess of York—"the smiling Duchess"—then as Queen, won the hearts and affections of Britons, and friends of Britain, everywhere, until today she is beyond doubt the most popular and best-loved woman in the whole British Commonwealth and Empire.

What are the secrets underlying this romantic story of real life, the real reasons for the Queen's triumphant success as a Queen? First, I would put her utter sincerity and charm. It was a French diplomat who, just before the war, remarked at a State reception at Buckingham Palace, as he watched the Queen chatting to a group of his fellow countrymen, "It makes you happy to look at her"; and there is a great deal of truth in that. Men and women, homeless, their houses wiped out by German bombs, girls tired after long hours in war factories. WRNS, WAAF'S and ATS in the hard routine of Service life, all of them have been made happy just by a word of understanding sympathy, a smile of friendship from the Queen as she has gone about the country in war. And that is not just because she is the Queen. It springs from deeper causes than that. It is because she is possessed of a natural deep understanding of others, a gift of feeling that she communicates without words, that wins friends for her at once, because it is so patently sincere and comes so direct from her heart.

Never Tired or Bored

It has been my good fortune and privilege to watch the Queen on countless occasions, in vastly different settings; from the magnificence and splendor of a Court at the Palace, with all the grave and dignified ceremonial of centuries-old custom, to a poor one-roomed home in London's East End; from the bestowal of her own Queen's Messengers mobile food canteens to the Princess Juliana for use of the hungry people of Holland, to a rest room in a war factory packed with overalled girls, jostling each other to get nearer their Queen. And I have never once seen her look bored or show any trace of fatigue. To be able to walk, ankle deep in mud, through a Clydeside shipyard, with burly workmen in grease-stained clothes wedged so tightly round that police were powerless to control them; to be able to stand for more than two hours at the King's side while he is taking the salute at a parade and march past of the Home Guard—and to be as radiant at the end as when the day began, is an achievement of rarity. Yet it comes naturally to the Queen, and after the parade, when most of the officials are eager only to get home and rest, the Queen will stay talking to the men who have taken part, quite ignoring her own tiredness.

No picture of the Queen does her complete justice, for she is a person whose charm and attraction derive greatly from her aliveness. Watch her walk around a factory, visit an exhibition or a Services' Club in a big city. Within a couple of minutes, she will have picked out some girl or man, they are talking away together, shyness has vanished, and only afterwards does the man or girl realize it was the Queen with whom he or she was chatting so freely. I have seen hard-trained, tough paratroopers suddenly blush a moment after the Queen has been talking to them, as they remember how frankly they were expressing their thoughts and views to their Sovereign's consort. Her lovely large blue eyes look so directly at you as she speaks, her voice is so kind, her smile — that world famous smile — is so compelling, that it is as if you were talking to someone you have known for many years, someone very wise and gentle.

That same unaffected charm and ease of manner makes the Queen one of the best hostesses in the world, as anyone who has been to a Buckingham Palace party will agree. But there is more to being a good hostess, and certainly much more to being a good Queen, besides mere charm. Queen Elizabeth is a very well-read and extremely intelligent woman. Without in any way being a bluestocking, she has a deep store of knowledge and a variety of accomplishments, from playing the harp and the piano to talking really excellent and fluent French, and knowing as much about the works of Moliere and Racine as most of her countrymen know of Dickens. She is extremely fond of music and the ballet. and her friends include such women of intelligence as Dame Myra Hess, such intellectual writers as Sir Osbert Sitwell.

The Duke of York proposed to

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. . . or let's have a swing session at our house

A good time right in their own homes is something young folks enjoy with all their hearts. When their hobbies are welcomed, and their friends are made to feel "just like one of the family"—that's about all they want. And refreshing Coca-Cola is a great big part of the picture. *Have a Coke* just naturally means, *Be one of our gang*—whenever young folks meet. Keep Coca-Cola in your icebox where it will be handy when the bunch comes over. Coke is to them not only a delicious treat—but their own chosen symbol of companionship, happy hours, and congenial friends.

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Lady Elizabeth in a walk in the woods around her birthplace, St. Paul's Waldenbury, on January 13, 1923, and their engagement was announced in the Court Circular two days later. She visited King George and Queen Mary at their country home at Sandringham, and took her fiance to see her own family seat in Scotland, historic Glamis Castle. Then, for three months the Royal pair were busy in London with wedding preparations.

After the Abbey ceremony, they drove to Buckingham Palace, and then to spend a quiet honeymoon in the peace of Roldesden Lacey, the Surrey home of their great friend the late Mrs. "Ronnie" Greville.

That autumn the new Duchess made her first trip abroad with her husband, visiting Serbia. Since then she has been with him to East Africa (1923), Australia and New Zealand (1927—1928), twice to Belgium, to France on their first State visit as King and Queen in 1938, and finally on their wonderful tour of Canada and the United States at the beginning of 1939.

There is probably no married couple in the length and breadth of Britain who have lived in more happiness and closer harmony than this pair whom the relentless pressure of destiny raised so unexpectedly to the throne. For you will remember that the Duke of York was not trained or brought up to be king, nor was his wife, technically born a commoner (her title of Lady Elizabeth was one of courtesy only) educated for the throne. They came to the Palace from a private house in Piccadilly—it was shattered by a German bomb early in the 1941 blitz—that was a home, and it is part of their great achievement that they have, in the past seven years, made the Palace into a real home, and at the same time retained and even strengthened all the dignity of the monarchy.

At the Palace

War has affected Buckingham Palace as it has every house and home in Britain. The staff of servants has been cut to the barest minimum, many of them men who have passed retiring age; there is strict economy of coal and light, and above all, there is rationing. So when the Queen goes among the people, and hears housewives talk of their problems, she understands.

The Duchess' first baby, Princess Elizabeth, was born at a private house in Bruton Street, London, on April 21, 1926, her second, Princess Margaret, on August 21, 1930, at Glamis Castle. Princess Elizabeth was nineteen in April, Princess Margaret will be fifteen in August. Princess Elizabeth, who one day is likely to be Queen in her own right, will owe much to her mother's constant loving care, and to the wise direction and guidance of her early life. For from the first the Queen made it her paramount interest to see that her two daughters were properly brought up. In this connection, it is important to bear in mind that Queen Elizabeth is a woman of deep and strong religious belief, and a regular attendant at divine service, so that the Princesses' spiritual, as well as material and intellectual, welfare has not been neglected.

Perhaps it is from that religious conviction that the Queen gains the personal bravery and disregard of danger that she showed so conspicuously when German bombs fell on Buckingham Palace in August 1941, while she and the King were in their private rooms. Calm and unshaken after the explosion that wrecked part of the Palace completely, the Queen went down immediately to where four workmen, not in their shelter had been killed, and helped to comfort the badly frightened women servants and others in the vicinity, without showing a trace of nervousness herself.

That incident made her the first British Queen for many centuries to experience direct enemy attack; and when, at the height of the ill-fated German attempt to subdue Britain with flying bombs, the King went out to see the anti-aircraft guns in action against the V. 1.'s, the Queen insisted on accompanying him. To those who tried to dissuade her from the rather risky trip, the Queen answered simply that the guns were manned by mixed crews, and if the girls of the A. T. S. could be there, it was her duty to go with the King to see them. And she went. To fulfil duties of this kind, hazardous or uncomfortable—as when she has visited coal mines—the Queen regards as just part of her job in life—the job she does so thoroughly. And flattering references to her courage, like that made by an American journalist, who rightly included her name among the twelve bravest women in London, merely make her feel uncomfortable.

As the head of the women of the British Commonwealth and Empire at war, Her Majesty was appointed by the King to be Commandant-in-Chief of each of the three British women's Services, the Women's Royal Naval Service, the Women's Auxiliary Air Force and the Auxiliary Territorial Service, and all the way through the war she has taken the deepest possible interest in the welfare and comfort of the girls in blue and khaki; not only visiting them for formal inspections, but making friends with the active heads of the services, whom she frequently invites to Buckingham Palace, to discuss, over a cup of tea, the latest problems and developments of the women's organizations. But the Queen made it quite clear at the beginning of the war that she did not intend to wear uniform. To appear in the garb of an "AT" or "WREN" when she actually has never been in any of the Services would be tantamount to dressing up, a process that would go hard against the grain of the Queen's sincerity; and so, in spite of all attempts to influence her, she has remained faithful to her resolution, and has not been seen in uniform.

Does Not Wear Uniform

To friends she has also given another reason for her decision, a reason typical of her thoughtfulness for others. If the girls see their queen in uniform like any other high-ranking officer, a Royal visit means little more than an ordinary inspection; but if they see her dressed in normal feminine clothes, it acts as a reminder of a permanent way of life, of the homes and happiness they will go back to as soon as they have finished with the war and its horrors. And the Queen likes other women to remember, as she does herself, that they are women before everything.

A great home lover, the Queen was devoted to her mother and father to the end of their days, and the death of the Countess of Strathmore in 1938, and of the Earl last winter, were deep personal sorrows to her. In World War I she lost a beloved brother, the Hon. Fergus Bowes-Lyon who was killed at Locs in 1915, and she has at present a favorite nephew, Captain, the Master of Glamis, a prisoner of war in Germany. The Queen and her nephew correspond regularly through the International Red Cross.

Rouge and Lipstick: Du Barry Red Gold
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a Priority Service

VICTORY is paid for in casualties, and casualties require skilled, kindly care. Thousands of Canadian girls are needed now, part time and full time, in overseas hospitals and in military hospitals here at home, to be nurses' aides, proud members of the historic St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Because Canadian women know how to put first things first, many have found time in busy schedules, to do their part in serving for Victory. They have discovered that as an aid to good grooming through long, active hours, Du Barry Preparations are invaluable. Du Barry Aids to Beauty are so simple to use, so effective, they fit perfectly into your crowded routine, and all work together to enhance your loveliness.

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By Richard Hudnut... Featured at Better Cosmetic Counters from Coast to Coast

CONCERNING FOOD

The Domestic Viewpoint Did Not Enter Mr. Wordsworth's Ken

By JANET MARCH

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH was a spring enthusiast, I'm sure, for he was strong on daffodils, gentle winds, pellucid streams and things we don't have in this part of Canada for at least six months of the year. Unlike most poets Mr. Wordsworth was able to work full time at his poetry, and a good deal of his output was about the beauties of nature. As he lived in some of the most scenic English country he only had to look out of the window for a pastoral inspiration. Probably he would have written some memorable lines about our snows and evergreens and the blue shadows, had travel been a bit easier back then. Still, although he is known as an almost soppy nature lover, he did own a streak of realism which made him say things like "Sweetest melodies are those that are by distance made more sweet."

Well, that's the way distance has made last winter look to a good many housekeepers this spring. There was so much lovely white snow that you stayed home unless you simply had to go out. Looking back this seems to have resulted in a very small but precious amount of leisure time. Now spring is here, the moths fly around like mad, and no sooner do you get all the winter mitts washed and mended and stowed away with that objectionable smelling stuff with the hard name, than the weather turns cold for a couple of days and a cold handed family digs them all out again.

DOES IT MAKE YOU MAD

DO YOU love to sing the dear old words
You learned when you were young?
Does it fill your soul with tender warmth
When the dear old hymns are sung?

Or nowadays when you go to church
Does it make you mad clean through
To sing the old familiar words
To a tune that's strange and new?

LOIS KERR

The house looks quite extraordinarily shabby under the clear May sun and in contrast to the fresh green of the trees. When you do get round to doing something constructive like painting the verandah furniture, the paint shop produces about three gloomy shades when you were planning on turquoise with lemon yellow legs. Each day has a perfectly hopeless list of jobs to be done—"Block the children's skis. . . Telephone the chimney sweep. . . Order next winter's coal. . . Tie up overshoes labelling them as to size. . . Lengthen summer dresses. . . Have lawn mower mended. . . Weed the flower bed." It goes on forever. Oh for the snows of yesterday when the moths were hibernating!

All in all there's very little time for cooking. This is not the month when we consult Mr. Escoffier's vast book for the *Cordon Bleu* method of doing *Boeuf a la Mode,* nor do we try out any tricky new sauces. It is too early for that lovely time when we can serve piles of asparagus and follow it up with strawberries—at least it is if you have been doing your usual homework on your income tax and the Victory Loan. A casserole and fewer dishes to wash looks like a pretty idea.

Finnan Haddie Casserole

1½ pounds of finnan haddie
2 cups of cooked macaroni
¾ cup of grated cheese
1½ cups of white sauce
Paprika
Pepper

Buy the finnan haddie with the bone in it if you can get it. The filleted sort never seems to have quite as much flavor. If you can't get the sort with the bone you will only need ¾ of a pound to 1 pound of the filleted variety. Parboil the fish for about twenty minutes, and then remove the skin, take out the bones and flake up the pieces. Arrange in alternate layers with the macaroni in a casserole dish, and sprinkle with a little pepper and paprika. Usually finnan haddie is pretty salty and you will not need to add any more. Make the white sauce of medium thickness and pour it over the fish and macaroni, cover the top with grated cheese and brown in the oven. If you have a shredded raw cabbage salad with this dish you will be stocking up a little extra vitamin C—the one you get when you drink your morning orange juice—and at this time of year we all need to get a good deal of it or we'll suffer from that old enemy spring fever.

Liver Casserole

1 pound of liver
3 medium sized onions sliced
4 celery stalks chopped
4 carrots diced
1 tablespoon of chopped celery leaves
2 teaspoons of salt
4 slices of bacon
3 tablespoons of fat
3 tablespoons of flour
½ teaspoon of sage
Paprika
Black Pepper
½ teaspoon of Worcester Sauce
Gravy browning
3 cups of boiling water

Fry the bacon and put the cooked pieces aside. Add the rest of the fat to the bacon fat in the pan and fry lightly the liver cut up in small squares, and the sliced onions. After they have cooked for about five minutes stir the flour into the fat and add the boiling water. Stir until the mixture thickens and then add the celery, carrots, celery leaves, salt, sage, paprika, black pepper, Worcester sauce and gravy browning. Cover the pan and let the mixture simmer gently until the vegetables are tender. Then pour into a casserole and cook another half hour covered in a slow oven.

Coffee Spanish Cream

1 tablespoon granulated gelatin
¼ cup cold coffee
2 egg yolks
¼ teaspoon salt
¾ cup hot coffee
1 cup hot milk
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 egg whites
¼ cup sugar

Soak gelatin in the cold coffee. Beat egg yolks and salt and add hot coffee and milk. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly until thickened enough to coat the spoon. Add gelatin and stir until dissolved. Remove from heat, add vanilla and cool. When the mixture begins to thicken fold in meringue made by adding the sugar to the stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn into a lightly greased mould or individual sherbets and chill thoroughly. Six servings.

• •

LIVERPOOL, one of Britain's great seaports, has recently completed an experimental housing scheme to test different types of houses likely to be adopted for the city's postwar plans for building 91,000 houses.

The Housing Department of the Liverpool Corporation, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, has entirely rebuilt eight bomb-damaged houses. There are two blocks, each containing four houses.

A different method of construction has been used for each block. One block is constructed of foam-slag concrete, a by-product of the steel furnace, which is lighter than ordinary concrete and cellular, thereby reducing condensation. The other block is built of plaster boards and asbestos sheets in timber frames, with an outer wall of brick 4½ inches thick. There is a one-inch cavity between the boards and the brick.

Both methods make lesser demands on skilled labor, and it is claimed that they are as durable as pre-war brick-constructed homes.

The interiors are charmingly decorated, and there are plenty of built-in cupboards, and unbreakable glass panels on the staircase, which give reflected light.

The Electricity Department equipped the kitchens of four houses, and the Gas Company was responsible for the kitchens in the other four. Friendly rivalry has produced the "almost perfect kitchen," for each company has done its utmost to demonstrate all the latest inventions for the comfort of the housewife. There are waist-high ovens, refrigerators, hot cupboards, cool cupboards, vegetable cupboards, washing machines and ventilating fans.

★ A Thick Sauce from the English recipe—Gives zest to all meat and fish dishes.

19

C&B
THICK SAUCE

C&B THICK SAUCE BY CROSSE & BLACKWELL

CRACKERS by McCORMICK'S

"It says in the paper that women in the South Sea Islands carry baskets of fruit and flowers on their heads."

"What's so remarkable about that," he replied. "Women do the same thing here and call them hats."

MORAL—When you taste them, you'll know it's not "remarkable" that McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas have held the favour of Canadians for over 80 years.

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CANADA'S FAVOURITES FOR OVER 80 YEARS

AND THEN . . . SHE Smiled

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A charming smile is not just an asset—it is a real treasure. However, that kind of smile depends on firm, healthy gums as well as bright, sparkling teeth.

Ipana Tooth Paste with massage can be your smile's helpful friend. You see, Ipana not only makes your teeth sparkle but, with massage, it is especially designed to help keep your gums healthy.

The moment you see even a trace of "pink" on your tooth brush, be warned—see your dentist right away. It may mean nothing more than gums grown tender and flabby because today's creamy foods deny them exercise. But let your dentist decide.

However, don't wait for "pink tooth brush," make a regular habit of Ipana and massage—for stronger, healthier gums, brighter teeth and a more attractive smile.

Never Ignore "Pink Tooth Brush"

GOOD FOR TENDER GUMS
IPANA
TOOTH PASTE

For Brighter Teeth, Firmer Gums, use IPANA AND MASSAGE

What the "War Baby" Boom Will Mean in Tomorrow's World

By NORMA LESLIE

London.

SINCE 1942 Britain has been enjoying a boom in babies which before it is finished may give the country an expected "windfall" of 150,000 to 200,000 births. The immediate effect of this, perhaps, is simply to make everything a little more difficult for parents—there are so many thousands more babies to share a limited number of cots, clothes, bottles and the dozen and one other things that babies need. The effect on the future depends very much on whether, as the experts forecast, we go back to something like the 1936 level, or whether the figures for the war years continue and become the "normal."

In 1936 there were just over 720,000 births, compared with over 808,000 for 1943 which thus had a boom to the extent of 68,000 babies. If, say about 1947, births fall back to the average between the two wars or even tend to be fewer, as statistics of the marriageable people suggest, we shall have an age group of the "class of 1942-46" which is much bigger than those younger or older.

This "boom" is itself partly the result of a former "boom" which was a result of the last war. The babies of this boom had just grown up and the number of women of marriageable age was therefore rather higher than in previous years — or future ones, since the boom quickly collapsed. From 409,000 in 1938, marriages shot up to 495,000 in 1939, 531,000 in 1940, since when they have declined even below the pre-war level. The "war babies" we must presume are largely the result of this marriage boom, which in its turn, although perhaps partly due to "war marriages", is due to a previous baby boom.

Babies And Prosperity

In the same way we can look ahead to 1962-1980 as a period during which there will be another boom in marriages. It will not, perhaps, be so compressed, but over the course of years should be appreciable, especially if conditions for marriage are good. Although the number of marriages is related to the number of people of marriageable age, other factors such as the prosperity of the country affect it. If we still have the housing problem with us in the sixties, the marriages of the war babies might be postponed in sufficient numbers to be noticeable!

But some of the effects of the boom will be seen much sooner. Only two years hence, the 72,000 "extra" babies of 1942 will be pouring into our schools. Even if we allow for those who do not survive, we should have one thousand extra classes of small children! This age group will continue to swell the classes at the various ages until they finish. Obviously ten years hence, there will be greater competition for "higher" education and then in turn will come great numbers of applications for entry to the universities.

If there is still a "call up" in eighteen years' time, the classes will be much bigger than those preceding them, made up of "war babies" who have grown to manhood. It is interesting to recollect that France had a baby boom after the Franco-Prussian War which resulted years later in the number of young men available for serving their time with the Army being so unbalanced that a ballot had to be introduced to weed out a number who would not be called.

Presuming that the war babies enjoy average health, and the present indications are that, if anything, they are getting a better beginning because of the immense help being given in infant welfare, their influence will be felt right through until, 60 years hence—or perhaps it will be 50!—there will be an unusual number of men and women claiming their pensions!

If we take the number of extra war babies as 200,000, this will mean an unusual demand for all kinds of things during certain years in the future—there will be perhaps a million more suits and dresses needed during a four year period, there will be thousands more text books required each year as they go through school, thousands more footballs and tennis rackets as they take up games.

It would, of course, be easy to exaggerate the effect of the boom. The demand for various things will be "smoothed out" and must be taken in relation to the total demand for the whole country. Reducing the age for old age pensions by five years will have more effect than the war baby boom and, of course, the grown-up "war babies" will mean just that number more tax-payers!

France's Children

North America has enjoyed a comparable war baby boom and, owing to its greater size, the effect will, perhaps, be more noticeable there. It is forecast that elementary school enrolments will reach record figures in 1946 and 1947 and that from 1955-56 high schools will be deluged with student entrance applications. But in the United States, perhaps even more than in England, these future "booms" may actually be affected by the economic conditions from year to year.

In many other countries, instead of a boom in war babies, there has been a considerable slump. The French births which were slumping before the war collapsed under the effect of the 1,500,000 young potential fathers that Hitler insisted on keeping prisoner in his diabolical plan to bleed France white for generations to come. France, twenty years after this war, will be able to call upon far fewer men for her defence than she would in 1939.

But Germany has not escaped. Under the propaganda and bribes of the Nazis, the German birthrate had risen almost spectacularly since 1939. Improved economic conditions and unemployment figures undoubtedly helped. But with the war it began to fall away and the disastrous condition to which Germany has brought herself may result in the number of boys reaching manhood in the sixties being a record "low". As Germany will not be permitted an army this perhaps will not matter so much.

Russia, as far as can be ascertained, has also enjoyed a baby "boom," but this is more in the nature of a permanent boom than a war boom. Per thousand of her population, Russia has a far greater number of "under fives" than any other country in Europe.

AFTERNOON TEA

THE TALK had turned to a proposal,
  And to the best means of disposal,
When one, whose spinsterhood seemed
    fated,
Said boldly she would be elated!
The ladies gasped and looked askance,
Then each impaled her with a glance.

MARY L. AKSIM

Rows of ruffles, in fore and aft apron effect, trim white Celanese swim pants. It's one of several apron-fronted swim suits by Clarepotter.

HARD DAY?
There's
Quick Comfort
in a cup of TENDER LEAF TEA
Blended and packed in Canada
TENDER LEAF TEA
TENDER LEAF TEA
Superior Quality

At your grocer's in convenient size packages... also in improved FILTER tea balls.

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YOU SAID IT_ tastes swell

—to bake bread just right, use
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You'll turn to bread especially these days as an essential high-energy, low cost food. It supplies Vitamin B, and it's a fine *stretcher* for other foods, too. If *you* bake bread at home—don't risk any failures. Use Fleischmann's *fresh* Yeast. It has been Canada's favorite for over 70 years because it gives such *good* bread every time. Ask for Fleischmann's fresh Yeast, with the familiar yellow label. At your grocer's.

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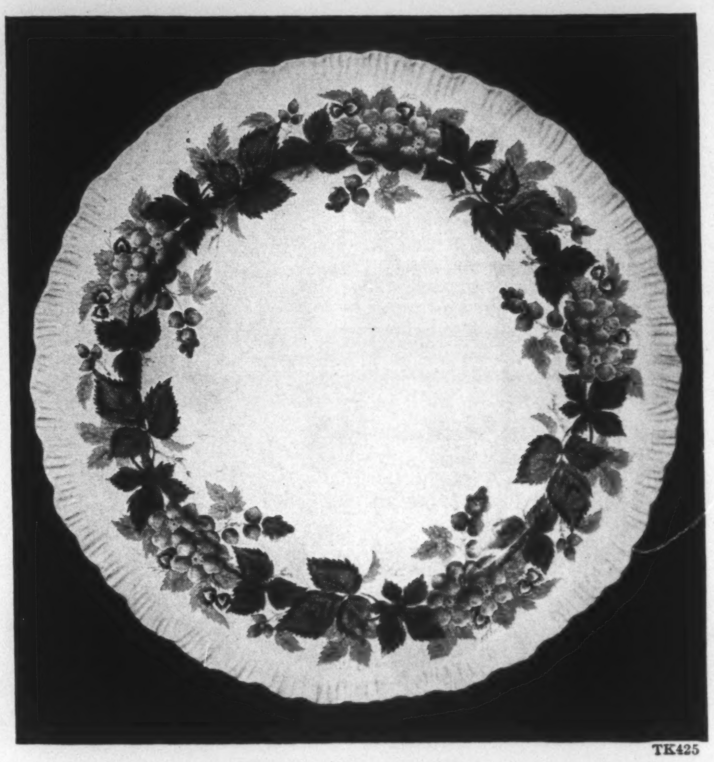

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THE OTHER PAGE

London Is Enjoying Fine Samples Of Shakespeare In Many Moods

By ROBERT SPEAIGHT

London.

WE HAVE many foreign visitors in London just now, and if they have a taste for the theatre I don't think any of them need go away disappointed. For a week's playgoing we could produce quite an appetizing menu.

Shakespeare is generally the first question, so he had better be the first answer. We have, then, John Gielgud's new Hamlet at the Haymarket. Mr. Gielgud has considerably matured his study since he first played it at the Old Vic many years ago. It no longer has the careless ease and freshness, the youthful flourish, the ego-centric romanticism, which commended it to so many people at that time, and made it, so to speak, the central Hamlet of the last decade.

But it is now a deeper and more thoughtful study. The verse is beautifully spoken, and there is a royalty, a distinction, an interior elegance about this Hamlet which compensate the listener for a certain lack of tragic passion. I do not like this production, as much as I like Mr. Gielgud's own performance. It has been directed by a Cambridge professor, and the result is an academic clarity, nowhere lit by the imagination. A very full text is given and the meaning of every line is made crystal clear. But this is not enough. Hamlet is a play of chiaroscuro, and the mystery should not be robbed of its depth.

YOU may go from the Haymarket to the New Theatre, where Laurence Olivier is playing Richard the Third. This is, on any count, one of the half-dozen best performances given in the English theatre during the past 20 years. It is a great piece of acting—by which I mean not only that it excites you on the spot, but that it stands the test of retrospect. You remember it, moment by moment; the dazzling brilliance of the opening soliloquy; the ecstasy of achieved ambition, when Richard gives Buckingham his hand to kiss; his contemptuous repudiation of Buckingham in the subsequent scene; the superstitious terrors and the physical heroism of Bosworth Field, when Mr. Olivier fights (as Hazlitt tells Kean fought) "like one drunk with wounds". He invests the whole part with a soft, feline cruelty, a stabbing humor, and a rare pictorial grace. This is acting in the large European tradition. Mr. Olivier has learned all the lessons of naturalism, and his performance has unusual pace. It proves that the grand manner need not walk on stilts, nor speak through a megaphone. And Mr. John Burrell, one of the best of our younger directors, has given it exactly the right frame.

RETURN to the Haymarket, and you may see, four times a week, a "Midsummer Night's Dream". This magical fantasy is as elusive as a butterfly. The net usually employed is Mendelssohn's music. Producers feel that, with that, nothing can go wrong. The truth is that the "Dream" was written as a Court Masque and that it needs an ineffable distinction in the playing. It is also a young play and its natural elegance can easily be killed by sophistication. Primarily, though, it is a play about love. The sequences of desire and appeasement, and the profounder sequences of injury and reconciliation, must be clearly traced, not only between the individuals but also between the classes which compose the play. The rustics, the aristocrats, and the fairies are organic elements of the same universe. They exist, and intermingle in charity. No one in "The Dream" is a hypocrite, and no one is a snob.

Mr. Neville Coghill, a professor of English Literature at Oxford, has directed the play with a deep understanding of these things; but, every now and then, he is defeated by the encrusted experience of his cast. There are not many young actors available just now, and "The Dream" needs to be played with the innocence of children. It has heights that no technique can scale.

However, the performance has many incidental beauties. Miss Peggy Ashcroft's very voice as Titania has wings, and Mr. Malleson's Quince is a sublime piece of comic acting. Shakespeare's genius was very close to the simplicity of fools, and this Quince comes, like Wordsworth's child, trailing clouds of glory from some original beatitude. He seems bewildered to be on the earth at all.

Mr. Coghill has wisely dispensed with Mendelssohn, but the Elizabethan substitute of traditional airs, specially arranged, seem to lack substance and theme. I do not mean that the music should be over-weighty; only that its entrances should be more deliberately sustained.

It is, I think, no small achievement of the English Theatre, to have presented at the same time, in London, these three productions. I write of them with the exacting taste of one in whom familiarity has bred the demand for an almost impossible perfection. To anyone coming to Shakespeare for the first time, they would bring much illumination, and much entertainment also.

DANCING

LET me remember him standing tall, straight and slim
As he waited for our young folk to go dancing with him.

Clad in soldier-khaki, he looked so brave and fine
I thought "I'd be proud indeed were he son of mine."

All set out gaily, their laughter ringing free
Laughter that comes back now hauntingly to me.

He was eager to go dancing,—Oh! he loved it so!
Somewhere in the skies he'll be dancing, I know.

My thoughts cannot follow him in the daylight bright
But I'm sure he is dancing 'mid the stars at night.

F. B. S.

Pink Champagne

Invitation
to Romance—
at a Glance

Think of the lilt of the tilt of champagne cocktails—for two. Of a spark of fire, caught in a bubble. Of springtime mood. Of gaiety. Of laughter. You are thinking of Pink Champagne, the most fascinating MAKE-UP shade that ever blossomed in the Spring. Yours—for romance.

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Rouge, compact or cream 1.25
Cream-Tint Foundation 1.75
Face Powder 1.25, 2.00, 3.75

Helena Rubinstein

126 BLOOR STREET WEST, TORONTO

THE OTHER PAGE

You Always Reap What You Sow But What You Sow Depends . . .

By H. O. WARD

TWO YEARS ago I was forty, tolerably content with my job and my outlook on life. My friends were decent, likeable people. The war was bad but not so bad that I need worry as to who would win. No serious doubts on anything assailed my composure and I cannot genuinely account for the subtle change which came over my life.

It may have been that the confusion of the press and propaganda machines had lost effect, but one day, certainly, I awoke to the fact that I knew little, relatively, about many things which now appeared important.

The value of the work on which I was engaged seemed to recede, although I recognized the need to see it through.

To describe this feeling is difficult but it seemed that, as a human being, an organism, I became unimportant, but as an individual personality significant.

Now you may jump in and declare "Anyone could tell you that. Psychologists . . .," and so forth. I knew most of the current jargon but was no more affected by it than the other fellow. These things were interesting to ruminate on or discuss, but they seldom came to stay with one.

No! that is not the sort of thing I am getting at. This new feeling was vibrant, living and extremely vital, demanding action yet without direction. At that time I was unable "To give to airy nothingness a local habitation and a name."

For a while there was a rudderless period but it soon passed as perception quickened.

At first I wanted to talk to someone about the matter but found it difficult to do so. After a few sentences I usually had to listen to something without bearing at all. I began to anticipate advice before it was given. But this new experience persisted and, gradually, I began to see many things in a different light.

The words of Thomas Campbell became insistent:

"Truth ever lovely—since the world began"
"The foe of tyrants, and the friend of man"

and I fumbled, as generations before have fumbled, with this word Truth. What is false, what is true? Where does Truth begin or falsehood end?

It was not easy to repel bewilderment and frustration, but it was necessary to do so.

One day, a colleague said, jesting, "You always reap what you sow!" This simple statement suddenly rang a bell; the ages old parable was modern to the last degree. For the first time I saw my life as exactly the result of all my previous days—no more, no less. I, and I alone, was responsible for the exact position in which I stood at any particular moment. Images flooded my mind of situations leading up to others which seemed, at the moment, capable of many alternatives; but it was now clear that there were no alternatives, for each situation is controlled by inherited and contracted habits of thought or prejudices that actually fix one's reactions to any situation.

THE BURNING question then became "what to sow" and how? If one sat tight and failed to sow—what then? A barren field—a barren life? What is a fruitful life—is my life fruitful? What if one sows wrongly in ignorance? Again, the answer was clear, "By their fruits ye shall know them."

The stern fact of an immutable law was slowly evident, ignorance of which could cause terrible suffering. Could it be true, then, that the war and distress everywhere around us is caused only by ignorance of eternal laws? Yes, it is true; and it is aggravated by those who know the law and hate it; or by those who seek to avoid the responsibility inseparable from knowledge.

This is enough to show how light came to me. In what then, do I believe today?

After much thought, deep study and many experiments I find that ultimate truth is still beyond my present comprehension, but I know that the absolute exists. I have had many glimpses of it. The glory of it is evident in integrity of life in a man; in patient suffering without reproach; in the laughter of a child; in nature in all her moods; in the certainty of the seasons and of unchanging night and day; in the stars by faith of which we steer across the earth and oceans.

Man, with all his physical sciences cannot alter or change it, he cannot even make a tree. Every discovery of man points along the same road and we hail his discoveries as new. What ignorance! These things were there before the conception of man and, since man, have been forgotten or lost in each generation. The bible is still being written but few see it.

I believe that only in the individual must the search continue and only in the individual can the Light—that vital spark—be kindled, for though the road is identical for all, the steps differ.

I believe that the Law is cyclical and applies to every aspect of life; it is without beginning (as we understand beginning) and without end.

There is no such thing as death, for at any moment the barren field can be brought to fertility by work to that end. Change there is, but not death. Everything exists always, although form may change.

All within the Law is possible but all without is impossible, therefore study the law in its manifestations and avoid kicking against the pricks of ignorance.

The Law is love of a transcending and ever widening quality. It demands acceptance by us of all but evil, and evil is denial of Truth in any way. It governs human relations in every way and should guide the affairs of nations.

The Law maintains balance and harmony in the physical world as certainly as acceptance of it brings these qualities to the mind and soul of man.

The Law denies evolution, for the Law is perfect (as Truth must be perfect), and all that this generation thinks it sees in the theory of evolution is false unless it implies return to grace after a forgotten fall.

I believe that man only, of all creation, has free will and this is our God-like gift. The choice is ours every time, of good or evil, so no man can blame his neighbour for his own condition.

Scientists test out phenomena under many conditions and where the reaction is constant a law is named. These physical laws, where thoroughly understood, never vary. It is acknowledged that cross breeding outside the species cannot be perpetuated but variation within the specie is infinite. There is, then a constancy in all things. The world is as God made it in the beginning. Whenever we seek to alter it disaster overtakes us.

I hold that mortal sin is to reject or to destroy beauty and perfection, whether in the arts, sciences or human character. There can be no compromise, for wherever manifestations of Truth, or the Law, are discerned they are immutable, constant.

We must, in our prayers, learn to reject appeals. All we can possibly need is here in abundance so let us give thanks and be grateful in accepting this bounty.

God's beneficence is overwhelming if we realize it, and so we must patiently seek Him through manifestations if we would attain the freedom which the world longs for.

I am undisturbed by those who first must know what the Law is in application, to consider whether they approve of it. It acts whether we approve or not and always for our good.

God and the Law are one; I have seen how Gracious He is and so, in His own good time I shall by patience, and endurance, find Him.

IF IT BE TRUE

IF IT BE TRUE that they who die shall waken
To look on beauty that they dreamed of, here,
On timeless mornings when the dew-pearls shaken
From golden-hearted daisies disappear
But to return when the tired sun has taken
Her failing lamp and left the shadowed mere.

If it be true that they shall hear the singing
Of April choirs they long have listened for,
The liquid, lilting notes of birds upwinging
That lift their song to heaven's very door;
And voices mourned as lost, their dear sound bringing
Unutterable comfort evermore—

Then loneliness is but a season's token
That falls like winter frost upon the heart;
The leafless tree is wind-bent, but unbroken,
The buried flowers wait their promised part . . .
The barren season past, a name soft spoken,
And all the minstrelsy of spring will start.

VERNA LOVEDAY HARDEN

It's in the cool bare look . . . from open crown to open heel.

It's in the splash of colour in a jaunty shortie coat.

It's in the serenity of white . . . the shadowy lure of black.

It's in the city look of cotton . . . the gracious look of spacious prints.

It's in the *happy* look of Fashion, crisp and cool with Summer tan.

It's the Summer Air . . . at EATON'S

FINANCE
INSURANCE

THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
GOLD & DROSS

Safety for the Investor
SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 12, 1945
P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Cartels Vary in Form But Not in Matter

By R. M. COPER

Anti-trust legislation of the American, or any, type cannot prevent the concentration of capital and, thus, monopoly.

In Germany, cartels never roused any popular opposition because social and political conditions did not encourage the idea of freedom of any kind.

Britain has travelled a middle road. Cartels have become powerful since the last war, but public opinion hesitates to realize this fact.

NINETY per cent of all American motor cars are manufactured by three large concerns. If the same percentage were manufactured, let us say, by a dozen firms, and if this dozen firms formed three associations to regulate prices, there would be an outcry. The procedure would be unlawful and it would be said that it was contrary to the American way of life.

Cartels have always shown a tendency to fall apart in times of good business. The strong members often felt "fenced in" by undertakings which they had voluntarily given in times of depression; most cartels were formed in depressions. Thus, cartels have in them at least the possibility of a return to competition. Concerns have not, nor have trusts. Cartels are monopolistic associations of firms in which each member firm retains its financial independence. Concerns are mergers of firms. Trusts are monopolistic concerns. The classical example of a trust is the German I. G. Farben.

It is obvious that a cartel is subject to internal frictions and tension. Its monopolistic action cannot, therefore, be as rigorous as that of a trust. This is not to say, however, that the three large American automobile concerns, for example, would not have formed a cartel or a trust if the law had allowed them to do so. Most probably, the concentration movement which led to the formation of these three concerns would not have stopped at this stage had the law permitted it to go further. Does this mean that the American anti-trust legislation is effective? Not at all.

There is no need for those three concerns to have any monopolistic agreement between them. The accumulation of financial power and technical skill in each of them is so great that they do not compete with one another in the sense which is normally covered by the word competition. The anti-trust legislation would have been effective if it had prevented the formation of those concerns. Once established, the monopoly which they enjoy between them is not in the least disturbed by the existing legislation. And no legislation that aims to prevent or nullify the concentration of capital can be effective.

Belief in Freedom

What is of world importance in this connection is that many Americans sincerely believe that their economy is characterized by the prevention of monopoly, that therefore the United States is the real and only home of free competition, and that this state of affairs ought to be extended to all other countries.

The discrepancy between public opinion and reality in the United States has historical causes. The American Revolution is by no means ended; it is just now receiving a powerful impetus from the stresses of this war. The ideas by which it supported its action in 1776 were the ideas that came from France. Economically, the foremost of these ideas was the freedom of enterprise. But this idea, and the forces behind it,

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Rebuilding, Not Higher Living

By P. M. RICHARDS

TWO facts which seem to be winning wide support for the Government's postwar plans as outlined in Mr. Howe's recent White Paper on "Employment and Income" are (1) that the White Paper is the product of a government that has an excellent record of accomplishment in wartime, and (2) that the planning is "advanced" enough to give ample scope for government support of the economy while frankly and firmly basing itself on the private enterprise principle, thus having appeal for just about all except the laisser-faire extremists and the totalitarian socialists.

Also we may take it to be as honest a presentation as it is reasonably possible to expect at election time; this column would like it better if it were franker about the problems and difficulties to be overcome, but perhaps, under the circumstances, that is to ask too much. The White Paper does provide a coherent, comprehensive, and apparently practicable program for the postwar at the moment it is most needed, a program which most of the people of this country can unite to support; if it is incidentally designed to win votes it should not be condemned for it.

For the first time in Canada, the Government has accepted in this White Paper the maintenance of a "high and stable level of employment and income" as a primary object of policy . Inasmuch as that requires not only long-term, coordinated planning but, presumably, a good deal of government control, that policy might be expected to delight the state socialists and dismay the free enterprisers, but the White Paper says "it will not be enough that it is an object of government policy; it must be an object of national endeavor," depending for success on the active cooperation of all groups in the country, and that the White Paper "does not believe it to be either desirable or practicable to look to the expansion of government enterprise to provide, to any large degree, the additional employment required," and that "it follows that a major and early task of reconstruction is to facilitate and encourage an expansion of private industry, including primary with other industries."

The Kinds of Spending

The additional employment referred to is the provision of jobs for about 900,000 more Canadians than were employed in 1939, making a postwar objective of 4,600,000 persons in remunerative occupations as against the wartime peak of 5,016,000, the latter figure including 784,000 in the armed services. The White Paper says that remunerative employment and income in any economy depend upon the amount and kind of spending, and classifies the latter according to the channels through which it flows: (a) export trade, in which the decision to spend is made outside the country; (b) private investment in plant, equipment and goods, in which the decision is governed largely by prospective earnings in relation to cost; (c) consumption expenditures, the level of which is mainly dependent on the level of incomes; (d) public investment in useful works for improving the productiveness of resources and the welfare and opportunities of the people.

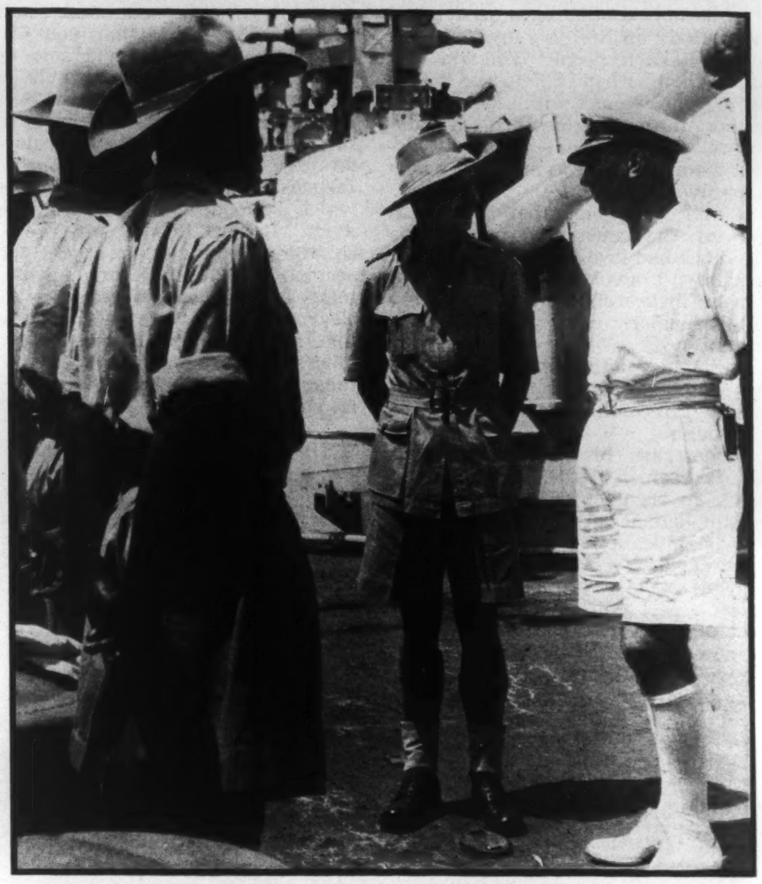
In its effort to maintain a high and stable level of employment and income, the Government says it will "use appropriate means to influence expenditures in all these channels with particular emphasis on those which are most susceptible of encouragement and control." Furthermore, it warns that "A higher degree of productive efficiency is necessary to maintain the desired level of income and a correspondingly high standard of living. . . . Business management will be called upon to attain higher efficiency and to secure larger production and employment through passing on to consumers in the form of lower prices the savings thus made. Labor, which will benefit most from high employment, will make its essential contribution by assisting management in making high labor earnings compatible with low costs through skilful, abundant and efficient production."

Influencing Expenditures

The White Paper outlines the Government's proposals for influencing expenditures in each of the four channels; by such means, in the case of export trade, as the continuation of Mutual Aid to United Nations, where necessary, until the end of the war in the Pacific; the extension and guaranteeing of credits to other governments under the Export Credits Insurance Act; the provision of floor prices for primary producers when necessary; the reconstitution after its war duties of the Commercial Intelligence Service for vigorous and expanded trade representation, etc., and in the case of public works by "the deliberate use of public investment expenditure as a permanent instrument in employment policy."

As this column said in earlier comment on the White Paper, it warmly approves the Government's general aims and proposals but regrets that it has seen fit to emphasize the prospect of higher standards of living for Canadians at this time, in fact of the war disruption and impoverishment of the foreign markets on which we depend so much. Surely our primary task, for some time to come, must be to contribute what we can to the relief and reconstitution of our fellow-nations and to reconstruct our own economy. It seems likely to be a task that will demand the best there is in us, including some self-sacrifice. It will be time to think about higher standards of living when that is done.

En Route to the Pacific "Uganda" Crosses Equator



This group of native Uganda soldiers, members of the King's African Rifles, showed keen interest in H.M.C.S. "Uganda," the new Canadian cruiser which bears the name of their homeland. They came on board the ship, en route to action with Allied battle fleets in the Far East. Its commanding officer, Captain E. R. Mainguy, O.B.E., R.C.N., of Duncan, B.C., is seen above (right) chatting with their officer. For many of the crew of the "Uganda", the voyage was an exciting one, as "Uganda" was the first Canadian warship to cross the equator via the Indian Ocean. Accordingly, Neptunus Rex and his assembled court rose out of the sea to initiate all "pollywogs" among the Canadian sailors into the ancient and traditional order of the "Shellbacks". All those who were crossing the line for the first time (including Captain Mainguy himself) were rounded up and brought before Neptune, seated on his Royal Dais, constructed on the port waist of the foc'sle, beside two canvas tanks specially built for the ceremony and filled with warm sea water. Among the first to be initiated by Neptune was "Uganda's" Executive Officer (below), Commander Hugh F. Pullen, O.B.E., R.C.N., of Oakville, Ont., seen here seated in a collapsible chair beside the tank, ready to receive an "injection" from Neptune's Court Doctor, Chief Stoker Thomas Stewart, of Victoria. Commander Pullen seems rather wary of that sinister flit gun, and well he may be, for it's loaded with ketchup and Angostura bitters, for ridding the initiate's throat of any insidious tropical diseases. Petty Officer "Sticks" Rutherford of Victoria, Neptune's Court Barber, also stands ready to wield that mighty blade, for a special face-lathering is part of the ceremony. Sub-Lieut. Rowland, R.C.N., of Montreal, is the graceful water-sprite. It won't be long now—After thorough treatment the Commander's chair will be suddenly up-ended and he will be thoroughly dunked in the tank. Several hundred members of Uganda's crew became full members of the "South of the Line" in this manner.

(*Continued from Page* 42)

had quite a different meaning in 1776 than it has today. Freedom of enterprise meant the abolition of royal monopolies, of guild privileges, and of feudalism in agriculture. It meant the birthright of capitalism which was in embryo then but ready to be born.

Capitalism meant real freedom in that it enabled countless small artisans and traders to conduct their businesses free from any shackles. To advocate this kind of freedom of enterprise today is absurd. Is there any sense in proclaiming that the small artisan and businessman is free to compete against mergers and trusts? Then, economic development demanded that the small man be protected from the State. Today, economic development demands that the small man be protected by the State. Anything else must lead to fascism. For it is only the democratic State which is powerful enough to control modern concerns, cartels, and trusts. To believe that monopoly in the form of cartels and trusts can and should be abolished is unrealistic.

In the United States, well-intentioned but ill-informed public opinion clamors for freedom of enterprise. In Germany, on the other hand, this demand was at no time very insistent. The reason is easy to see. The idea of freedom never was very strong in Germany because there were no facts to encourage this idea. Just as many Germans accepted the tyranny of dozens of princes, and later of nazism, so they accepted economic tyranny in the form of cartels and trusts.

Economically speaking, there is little difference between German cartels and Americal mergers. Politically speaking, there is a vast difference. The American mergers and trusts are comparatively innocuous because democracy works in the United States. The American mergers and trusts could be rendered quite innocuous if public opinion were better informed about them and if, instead of being bent on "busting," it demanded that kind of control which alone can be effective at the present stage of economic development. On the other hand, political democracy never worked in Germany, and therefore the German cartels and trusts controlled the State.

Economy for Democracy

Political democracy is dead in Germany. It cannot be revived, or if you will, established. The only thing that could be revived there is fascism, and it will be revived unless the German economy is radically transformed. What can be established in Germany is an economy that will make democracy possible in time.

Britain has travelled a middle road between the United States and Germany with respect to cartels. The ideal of freedom of enterprise is so deeply ingrained in many British people that until fairly recently they refused to see that there were great numbers of cartels and cartel-like organizations in their country. The influence of these organizations has grown very greatly since the first world war. As they have not been so conspicuous as in Germany, and were consequently less widely discussed, many people have come to believe that they are harmless. Thus, we find today in Britain more advocates of cartels than anywhere else. This attitude is realistic in effect but emotional in origin. To accept cartels as something that is unavoidable at present must not lead us to think that all is well with them. I will discuss their defects in the next article.

In conclusion, we see that ideas have contributed to give monopoly different appearances in different countries. But the substance of monopoly is the same everywhere. Only a knowledge of the background of economic development and economic situations, combined with a strict observance of the existing differences, can produce a successful international solution of the cartel and monopoly problems.

Kreuger, the Uncrowned King of Monopolists

By JOHN L. LYONS

With so much discussion to-day of monopolies and cartels the career of Ivar Kreuger the "Swedish match king" has interest. Kreuger's business career has seldom been matched. He manoeuvred in the international field with a daring and ingenuity which established him as a figure with a higher credit rating than major governments, and built a trade empire which eventually collapsed under its own weight.

Ivar Kreuger began his career in Sweden as a partner in a building firm, Kreuger and Toll. Dissatisfied with his prospects, he merged his business with his father's small match factory.

There were many similar factories in Sweden, but Kreuger, by introducing up-to-date methods and modern machinery, drove most of them out of business, only one factory remaining as a serious competitor.

In 1917 the two firms merged in the Swedish Match Company with a share capital of $10,000,000.

Kreuger went on to form the International Match Corporation, which in alliance with the Rockefellers, soon controlled three-quarters of the match output of the United States.

Match factories were bought up, new factories built, inefficient factories shut down, remaining rivals forced into amalgamation or compelled into a forced sale. The necessity of this new method of expansion was partly the result of the growing system of tariff walls against foreign competition. Behind these walls the national match factories controlled by the trust had virtually a monopoly.

To overcome the obstacle thus created to his aim of a world monoply, Kreuger evolved a new form of attack, that of extracting from the State a private monoply in return for a loan.

The first agreement was reached with Poland in 1925, the trust being granted a monopoly for 20 years in return for a loan of $5,000,000, and also a half share af all profits over 12 per cent. resulting from the Polish trade. Similar agreements were made with smaller European States and South American republics.

These transactions were made possible only because the credit of the Swedish Match Company and the International Match Corporation stood so high that they were able to borrow money more cheaply than the States to whom they lent it at a profit—a significant sign of the financial instability of the borrowers..

In 1927 Kreuger lent $60,000,000 to the French Government, who made an issue of Five per cent Bonds to cover part of this loan. Of these bonds, issued at 93½, the trust bought the equivalent of $40,000,000.

Simultaneously Kreuger issued Five per cent Bonds to an equal value, at 98½, on Wall Street. These were rapidly taken up, and the transaction therefore showed a profit of $2,000,000. Kreuger's credit stood higher than that of the French Government.

In 1929 he lent $100,000,000 at 6 per cent interest to the German Government, the loan being redeemable at par by 1979. There was established the big German Match Company, the Deutsche Zundholzverkaufs A.G., in which the Kreuger interests held 50 per cent of the shares, to which was granted a monopoly of the manufacture, export, and import of matches in Germany. The retail price of matches was raised 33 1-3 per cent, thus ensuring a handsome profit to the company.

The Octopus

Meanwhile he had reached agreement in Great Britain with Bryant and May, Ltd., and with John Masters and Company, Ltd., for the formation of the British Match Corporation with a share capital of $25,000,000, of which the Kreuger interests were to hold one-third. When he succeeded in forcing his last big competitor, the Diamond Match Company of the United States, to come to terms, Kreuger's financial position had become almost fantastic.

It was necessary to safeguard raw materials. Forest areas were acquired in Eastern Europe, large pulp-producing factories were brought in. Kreuger established his own industrial banks, published his own newspapers.

The tentacles of the octopus reached out to cover purchases of European mortgages, Swedish iron mines, and gold mines in South America. By now the financial structure was becoming unmanageable.

To keep up the payment of high dividends it was necessary to create further credit.

Kreuger borrowed over $10,000,000 from the Swedish State Bank on the security of shares already once mortgaged as guarantee for an earlier loan. By juggling the accounts he wiped out claims to the extent of some $35,000,000, some against the trust, and some against Kreuger.

Elsewhere appeared, as an asset, a loan to Primo de Rivera of $50,000,000, which existed only in Kreuger's imagination.

But probobly his *tour de force* was the forgery of Italian Bonds to the value of over $115,000,000, which he stated had been handed to the trust in return for a secret loan for rearmament.

But all his efforts failed to prevent further cracks in the structure. He was forced to raise short-term loans and to enter the markets as a buyer of shares in order to prevent the collapse of the mountain of credit.

The help given by the Swedish Government and by the Riksbank came to an end early in 1932 and the crash became inevitable.

A last attempt to raise a loan in the United States met with failure, and, on March 12, 1932, Kreuger shot himself in Paris and the trust collapsed in ruins. His dupes were left to lick their wounds.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

C. H. D., Montreal, Que.—I understand WAMPUM GOLD MINES plans to resume operations as soon as conditions permit, but when you talk about a mill already to start you are apparently confusing this with Newcor Mining and Refining Co. in which it holds the controlling interest. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 200 feet on the property at Wampum Lake and two levels established. At the first level the crosscut was driven far enough to cut a mineralized zone. Sampling for 22 feet along this crosscut gave an average of $7.77 per ton in gold. On the property at Rowan Lake a small but very high grade vein has been discovered. A financing deal was recently reported under negotiation. Newcor expects to be in production shortly and reports the mine in excellent physical condition for rapid development. Apart from probable ore there is over a year's high grade ore readily available. While the company states sufficient funds are in the treasury to put the property into production an agreement has been made for the sale of 500,000 shares to a New York firm at $1 per share to provide a cash surplus for the extension of the company's activities.

A. J. T., Toronto, Ont.—The STUDEBAKER CORPORATION and its subsidiaries in the quarter ended March 31, 1945, earned a consolidated net profit of $1,024,323 after all charges, including depreciation, and provision for federal income and excess profits taxes. This is equivalent to 43 cents a share on 2,334,477 shares of common stock outstanding at the close of the period. It compares with a net profit for the quarter ended March 31, 1944, of $818,548 after provision of $400,000 for postwar contingencies, equal to 35 cents a share on 2,320,481 shares then outstanding. Studebaker's net sales in the first three months of 1945 totaled $90,885,037, as compared with $108,502,292 in the corresponding period of last year. Provision for federal income and excess profits taxes was $2,953,000 in the quarter ended March 31 last. As of that date, Studebaker's working capital totaled $26,614,693 as compared with $26,700,485 on December 31, 1944, and $23,033,040 on March 31, 1944.

J. M. H., Moncton, N.B.—A group of seven claims were sold by AMM GOLD MINES five years ago to PANDORA CADILLAC GOLD MINES for $27,250 to be paid from 25% of the profits and 500,000 Pandora shares. The latter company is now inactive having suspended operations owing to the scarcity of labor, but is likely to resume when conditions become normal. Pandora also assumed Amm's liability to Mill Builders Limited for the 150 ton mill. Amm still retains a 90% interest in 10 other claims in Cadillac township. These have only had surface exploration and are inactive at present.

J. R. E., Bowmanville, Ont.—Contracts of BOEING AIRCRAFT OF CANADA at the end of 1944 amounted to $55,356,322 with the Canadian Government and other purchasers. Progress payments of $55,079,810 have been made. For the year 1944 an estimated profit of $80,578 was earned but profit and taxes on deliveries costing $58,000,000 has not been determined by Ottawa and is not in-

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Climax Ahead?

BY HARUSPEX

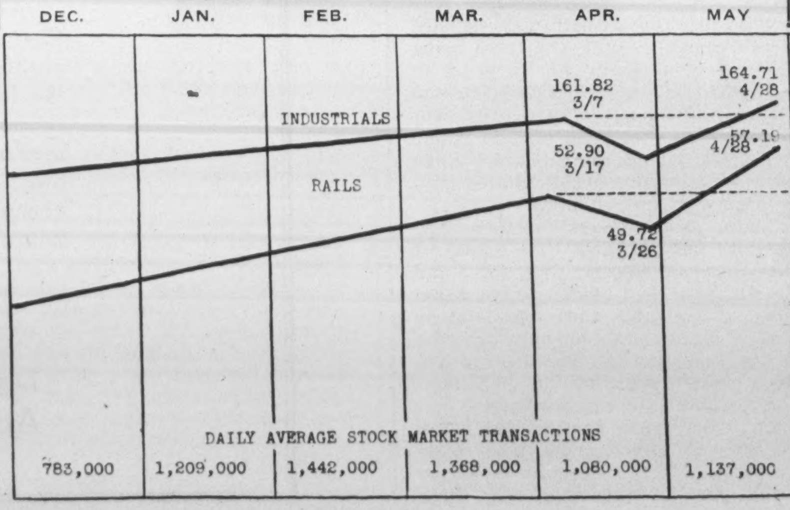
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: Stocks following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, have, according to our indices, been in a broad zone of distribution over the past two years preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

THE SEVERAL-MONTH OR SHORT TERM TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the mid-September 1944 low points of 142.96 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 38.71 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

Collapse of military resistance in Germany has set in motion various directives designed to reduce U.S.A. federal expenditures from a two-war to a one-war economy. The first effect of these measures will be to cut the backlog of war orders rather than to cut production, itself. Later, as industry completes its current schedules, decline in operations should be witnessed. Assuming that the Japanese war continues, it is being currently estimated that the start of drastic production cutbacks will be witnessed in the fourth quarter of this year. This will lead to an American war output at an annual rate of around $35 billion, compared with the current $64-billion rate. Should the Japanese decide upon surrender in the interim, the rate would then fall to around $5 billion annually, or below. Current opinion doubts a Japanese surrender, nor are plans believed present for immediately coping, on the industrial front, with such a development.

While the current situation still leaves some room for market advance of a short term nature, the eventual repercussions of industrial cutbacks now being planned nevertheless raise the question as to whether the long term upward movement—now entering its fourth year—may not be approaching a period of climax. As stated last week, reconversion will present a definite hiatus between the period of large war spending and the anticipated period of large consumer spending for civilian goods. Two of the important questions of this hiatus interval will be that of unemployment, with its retarding effect on public purchasing power, and that of industry profit margins. Capacity operations, under the stimulus of war, have greatly reduced overhead, or unit cost, despite high wage rates and controlled prices for finished goods. With drop in operations some industries believe they may go temporarily into the red, unless the OPA in the U.S.A. promptly lifts ceilings.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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Assets Exceed $64,000,000

DIVIDEND NOTICE
BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY B-A LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-Five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on the issued No Par Value capital stock of the Company for the second quarter ending June 30th, 1945. The above dividend is payable in Canadian funds, July 3, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 4th day of June, 1945.

H. H. BRONDSON,
Secretary.
Dated at Toronto, April 30th, 1945.

LAKE SHORE MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 101

NOTICE is hereby given that, subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, a dividend of Twenty Cents per share, on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of June, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the fifteenth day of May, 1945.

The Directors wish to advise that, with the above payment, the Company will have paid more than $180,000 in excess of earnings for the present fiscal year, for the purpose of maintaining the present dividend rate.

By order of the Board.
KIRKLAND SECURITIES LIMITED,
Secretary
Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario,
May 1st, 1945.

PICKLE CROW
GOLD MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 32

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Five Cents (5c) per share in Canadian funds has been declared, payable on Saturday, June 30th, 1945, to shareholders of the company of record at the close of business on Thursday, May 31st, 1945.

By Order of the Board
G. M. HUYCKE,
Secretary-Treasurer
Toronto, Ont., May 3rd, 1945.

SICKS' BREWERIES LIMITED

Dividend Notice

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a Quarterly Dividend (No. 64) of 25 cents per share on the No Par Value Common shares of the Compony, issued and outstanding, has been declared payable on the 30th day of June, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of May, 1945.

By Order of the Board,
I. N. WILSON,
Treasurer.
Calgary, Alberta,
April 30th, 1945.

cluded in the statement. This estimated net reduces the outstanding deficit of $170,159. Pending decision of the Board of Referees on excess profits taxes and resultant refunds, $375,000 has been placed in reserve for excess profits taxes. Total income and profits taxes are placed at $439,974. The principal plant, erected by the government, has been leased by the Boeing Airplane Company, the parent company, for making B-29 subassemblies.

J. E., Oshawa, Ont.—DICKENSON RED LAKE has 15 claims adjoining Campbell Red Lake on the east, which property is under option to Dome Mines, and it is believed the favorable structure on the Campbell extends into the property. Some interesting values and good structure were revealed in exploration last summer and preparations are now underway for a diamond drilling campaign to explore the situation at depth.

G. V. L., Whitewood, Sask.—I have no knowledge of the service to which you refer but naturally am inclined to think there is some ulterior motive. I agree with your assumption that you are likely getting on a "premanent sucker list". The present speculative "boom" in mining stocks, along with the new crop of speculators, has led to a great variety of promotions and so-called advisory services. I don't suppose there is anything illegal if you feel like paying them 10 per cent of your winnings, if you have any, but such universal benevolence is a little difficult of comprehension.

D. H., St. Catharines, Ont.—Your shares of BERESFORD LAKE MINES have no value. The company surrendered its charter a couple of years ago after having gone into bankruptcy in January, 1941. Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association Limited, 456 Main Street, Winnipeg, is the trustee. I understand at least part of the assets have been sold but the possibility of shareholders receiving anything out of the liquidation was unknown at last report.

D. G., Toronto, Ont.—A new board of directors has been elected for CARRICONNA MINES and further surface exploration and deep diamond drilling of the No. 3 zone is planned. Two holes 800 feet apart, previously put down on this zone, returned gold values. Drilling of the No. 1 vein, which showed promise on surface, proved disappointing. Some 13 holes were put down to a maximum depth of 250 feet but showed nothing of commercial interest. Surface exploration is to be done on the southern part of the property.

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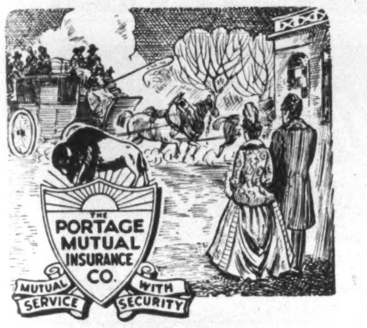
HAROLD G. SOWARD

Chartered Trust and Executor Company announces the appointment of Mr. Soward as Manager of its Transfer Department. Mr. Soward has been with the Company for eighteen years, since graduating from the University of Toronto in Commerce and Finance. He is a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries. *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PORTAGE MUTUAL

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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.
WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 70

The Board of Directors has declared a cash dividend of twenty-five cents ($.25) per share on all of the outstanding shares of the company payable on June 16, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business May 26, 1945.

G. G. KEW,
Secretary.

Windsor, Ont.
April 30, 1945.

North Star Oil

IMPETUS to be given to the mechanization of the farms of Western Canada by the anticipated heavy postwar demand for food to feed the devastated countries of Europe and the resulting high public spending power in the cities and adjacent areas should be factors in continued profitable operations for North Star Oil, Limited. Mechanization of the farms has been retarded during the war years by the short supply of power equipment and the trend towards this method of economical farming is expected to be resumed following the cessation of hostilities. The company operates in the Western Provinces with a chain of service stations in the rural and urban areas. In recent years there has been a material improvement in the financial position of North Star Oil through reduction in the funded debt of the subsidiary and strengthening of the working capital position. In the period 1939-1944 funded debt of the subsidiary was reduced from over a million to three hundred thousand dollars, and the balance of the outstanding bonds were paid off immediately after the close of the 1944 fiscal year. During the same years, working capital has been increased and cash securities accumulated. North Star Oil, Limited, will enter the postwar period in the best position in years. Dividends on the preference shares are in arrears for one year, or $70,000, but with funded debt of the subsidiary redeemed the present financial position and earnings would permit payment of arrears and pave the way for a dividend on the common stock when in the opinion of the Board the time is opportune.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1944, of $180,951 was all retained, and after allowing for a year's dividend on the preference stock was equal to 55c per share on the common. The 1944 net was an increase from $162,997 (after adjustment for increased provision for taxes) and 46c a share for 1943, and from $78,365 and 4c a share for 1939. Earned surplus has increased from $203,185 at December 31, 1939, to $523,092 at December 31, 1944. The surplus at December 31, 1944, was exclusive of the accumulated refundable portion of the excess profits tax of $34,000.

In the years 1939-1944, when funded debt of the subsidiary company was reduced by $750,000 to $300,000, net working capital increased from $210,231 to $702,303, cash from $50,384 to $173,392 and investments from $37,105 to $273,000. At the end of the last year current assets of $2,154,088 compared with current liabilities of $1,451,785. The financial position at the end of last year was such as to permit redemption of the balance of the $300,000 of the subsidiary company bonds (redeemed January 1945) and still leave net working capital nearly double what it was at the end of 1939.

The outstanding capital consists of $1,000,000 of 7% cumulative preferred stock of $5 par value and 200,000 common shares of no par value. Dividends are currently being paid at the fixed cumulative rate on the preference stock, but are in arrears one year. No dividends have been paid on the common stock to date. Dividends were paid regularly on the preference stock to and including October 1933, with no further distributions until 1935 in which year two payments of 17½c a share were made. Regular quarterly payments were resumed in April 1936 and continued to date. In January 1937 there was paid 8¾c a share on account of arrears.

North Star Oil, Limited, was originally incorporated in 1919 and is engaged in the refining and distribution of petroleum products. The company operates a refinery at Winnipeg and has other plants at St. Boniface, Regina, Saskatoon, and Calgary, with products distributed through several hundred outlets. In 1937 the company purchased Prairie Cities Oil Company.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1939-1944, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range		Earned	Price Earnings Ratio	
	High	Low	Per Share	High	Low
1944	$5.00	$1.20	$0.55	9.1	2.2
1943	2.00	1.00	0.46	4.3	2.2
1942	1.00	0.35	0.21	4.8	1.7
1941	0.90	0.35	0.01	90.0	35.0
1940	1.30	0.60	0.11	11.8	5.5
1939	1.25	0.40	0.04	31.2	10.0
Average 1939-1944				8.3	1.4
Approximate current average				12.2	

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Net Profit	$ 180,951	$ 162,997-x	$ 111,675	$ 72,473	$ 92,549	$ 78,365
Surplus	523,092	437,141	282,843	241,168	226,617	203,185
Current Assets	2,154,088	2,163,618	1,834,766	1,950,681	2,068,944	2,201,409
Current Liabilities	1,451,785	1,320,338	1,551,710	1,852,757	2,164,944	1,991,178
Net Working Capital	702,303	843,280	283,056	97,925	96,000-e	210,231
Cash	173,392	63,479	83,977	145,148	19,545	50,384
Investments	273,000	303,150	111,900	12,000	28,150	37,105
Funded Debt (Subsidiary)	300,000	598,000	688,000	947,000	994,500	1,050,500

x—After tax adjustment.
e—Excess Current Liabilities over Current Assets.

HOW TO DIVERSIFY your SPECULATIVE STOCK PURCHASES

– simply and to Good Advantage

Shares of GOLDWIN Exploration Company are based not on one property but on several properties located in the newer gold camps as well as the leading established gold producing areas. Thus GOLDWIN avoids the common cause of failure in mining, by acquiring diversified holdings, with broad interests in Porcupine, Yellowknife, Red Lake, Kirkland Lake and Quebec gold areas, and offers speculative profit possibilities and capital appreciation.

Goldwin's Interests in Other Companies

The Company owns outright 90,000 shares of New Augarita Porcupine Mines Limited, and holds under option an additional 200,000 shares.

The Company owns outright 585,000 shares of Goldrich Yellowknife Mines Limited.

The Company owns outright 320,000 shares of Gotham Yellowknife Mines, Limited.

The Company owns outright 750,000 shares of Gothic Gold Mines Limited, holding properties in Kirkland Lake and North West Quebec.

The Company owns a three-quarter interest in a property in the Red Lake area and will have 750,000 shares of stock in a new Company that will be formed on this group of claims in the near future.

Capital Structure

Authorized — 1,000,000 Shares of No Par Value.

Issued (as of April 1st, 1945), 381,000 Shares of which 300,000 Shares are held in escrow. A firm commitment has been made by a Chicago group to purchase 200,000 Treasury Shares at $2.00 per share, net to the Company's Treasury, leaving a remainder of 419,000 shares in the Treasury.

HOW GOLDWIN OPERATES

GOLDWIN'S method of operation is simple and effective. In general, this is to organize companies on claim groups brought to their attention by prospectors and others. Upon formation of a company, arrangements are made through the sale of treasury shares to secure working capital for exploration and development. In consideration of this service, GOLDWIN Exploration is reimbursed for its cash outlays, and retains a stock interest in the enterprise.

GOLDWIN'S PLAN IS ALREADY PROVING SUCCESSFUL

By this method the Company, although incorporated only in March, 1944, has already built up an imposing list of unusually promising holdings, and this has been done notwithstanding the fact that 419,000 of its total capitalization of 1,000,000 shares remain intact in the treasury to be used as required in its broadening program. Indicative of the management's plans for expansion and progress—in the past few days substantial interests have been acquired in an additional large mining property in the Yellowknife District and also a property in the Province of Quebec. The acquisition of further interests is contemplated in the near future and it is expected that the next few months will see the Company's holdings substantially enlarged.

HOW TO PARTICIPATE IN GOLDWIN'S FUTURE

The stock of GOLDWIN Exploration Company can be purchased on the unlisted market, current market quotation $2.25—$2.50.

Full details of this investment plan are explained in an illustrated booklet which covers the nature and extent of GOLDWIN'S holdings and subsidiary properties. A copy will be mailed gladly on request. Why not write today—there is NO obligation.

GOLDWIN EXPLORATION COMPANY

(NO PERSONAL LIABILITY) Limited

330 BAY STREET TORONTO, ONTARIO

ABOUT INSURANCE

Ways of Preventing Loss from Dust Explosion Hazards in Industry

By GEORGE GILBERT

Surveys have shown that the dust explosion hazard exists in a wide range of industries, and, in fact, that a dust explosion can occur in any industrial plant where combustible dust is created during manufacturing or handling operations, such as flour and feed mills, grain elevators, sulphur mills, etc.

According to the experts, there are two principal factors involved in dust explosion prevention in such plants: (1) Effective measures for the control and removal of explosive dust; and (2) Elimination or control of sources of ignition.

FOR a number of years a committee of the American Standards Association known as the Dust Explosion Hazards Committee has been giving study and effort to the development of codes and standards with the object of preventing or reducing the losses in manufacturing plants which are subject to the dust explosion hazard. This committee is composed of representatives of various industrial groups, insurance companies, labor and fire prevention associations, and it has prepared numerous codes covering operations in different types of plants. It is under the joint sponsorship of the National Fire Protection Association and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

In a tabulation published some time ago it was shown that in the United States alone more than five hundred persons had been killed by dust explosions in industrial plants, while the property loss had exceeded $55,000,000. In plants where the standards for dust explosion prevention and protection have been adopted there has been a notable reduction in such losses. Steps are taken to ensure that the standards recommended are of a practical nature, for in preparing codes for any industry the Committee brings into consultation the operators or managers of the plants, and representatives of the industry serve on special sub-committes which present recommendations to the main committee.

Co-operation Effective

In the official publication of the Association it is stated that the enthusiastic co-operation of these industrial representatives in developing safe operating and maintenance practices has been reflected in the reduction of losses in their respective industries, and that at least two of these industrial groups in which heavy losses of life and prosperity had previously occurred now had a record of over ten years of operation without the loss of a single life.

One of the recent standards prepared by the Committee, the Code for the Prevention of Sulphur Dust Explosions and Fires, is designed to eliminate or reduce the fire and explosion hazard inherent in the processing and handling of sulphur in industry. It is reported that although many ignitions and explosions of sulphur dust have occurred, the loss of life and property has been low in comparison with losses in other industries. This is believed to be due to the fact that plant operators recognized the hazard early and developed a method of grinding sulphur in an inert atmosphere.

It is pointed out that laboratory tests show that sulphur can be classified as more explosive than many of the other dusts which have caused heavy losses of life and property. It ignites at a relatively low temperature, about 500F, and it is believed that a number of explosions have been caused by metallic sparks. In experimental tests, it is stated, sulphur dust clouds have been ignited by sparks produced by holding a piece of steel against an emery wheel.

In order to provide protection against this sort of ignition, experiments have shown, it is stated, that it is necessary to reduce the oxygen content of the air in a sulphur grinding mill from the normal 21 per cent to about 11 per cent by the introduction of carbon dioxide. This is done in some plants by the use of large natural gas or oil burners with automatic control equipment which maintains the required reduction in the oxygen content of the air or shuts down the mill if the supply of inert gas fails.

Grain Elevator Code

A standard code has also been prepared which is designed to reduce the heavy losses which have taken place through the destruction and damage of grain elevators by dust explosion and fire. It is in this class of property, as noted, that the highest losses have occurred, due to the concentration of values, as millions of bushels of valuable grain may be stored in a single structure, where it is subject to loss by fire, by water used to extinguish the fire, or by exposure to the elements if an explosion blows off the roof of the building.

It is stated that regulation of operating practices in such plants is difficult because the owner or operator often does not own or control the product he is handling, as many large elevators are used as storage units only, and the owner of the grain who rents space in the elevator or arranges with the operator to store his product would insist on receiving or getting credit for the same weight in grain that was placed in the elevator originally.

For that reason the collection or removal of dust has hitherto been seldom attempted because the operator of the elevator would have to make good any loss in weight due to the removal of dust or any foreign material. The application of suction was often prohibited by the weighmaster at the point of receipt or before the grain was weighed, it is stated, to prevent the possibility that unnecessarily strong suction would be applied by unscrupulous operators and some of the shipper's grain be removed with the dust. As noted, this practice resulted in a cumulative volume of dust travelling with the grain as it was transferred from point to point because dust is created every time the grain is turned or handled.

Difficulties Overcome

However, through the co-operation of the Terminal Grain Weighmasters' Association the difficulties encountered in attempting to provide for the collection of dust in grain-handling operations at terminal elevators have, it is stated, now been overcome, as the new standards for the Application of Suction and Venting for the Control of Dust in Grain Elevators and Storage Units provide for the collection of dust under controlled conditions that will prevent abuses and at the same time furnish a degree of protection which will greatly reduce the dust-explosion losses in the grain handling industry. Limitations have been placed on the velocity of the air at the suction hoods to prevent the removal of grain with the dust, and provision is made for inspection traps to show that the suction has not been strong enough to pick up the grain.

New codes for the protection of country grain elevators against fire and dust hazards have also been prepared by the Committee. These isolated structures, it is pointed out, have generally been without adequate fire protection or fire fighting equipment, and are often beyond the territory served by fire departments. In the recommendations incorporated in the Standards for the Prevention of Dust Ignition in Country Elevators, the Committee recognizes that the problem is largely one of eliminating the sources of ignition because a fire once started will probably cause a total loss. Emphasis is accordingly placed on the elimination of sources of ignition and dust accumulations which would permit flame to spread if an ignition occurred.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I am a single woman, aged 57, with no one depending upon me for support. Recently I have been left a legacy which is now in the form of cash in the bank. My problem is how best to invest the money so as to yield the most income over a long period with safety, as I come of long-living stock and do not want to find myself without funds in extreme old age. I have a small income at present but do not know how long I will be able to continue to earn it. I have been considering the purchase of Dominion war bonds or a Government annuity, but understand that the whole of the income from a Government annuity is subject to income tax while only the interest on the war bonds is taxable. What is the advantage of putting the money in one or the other form of security in a case such as mine?

—H.J.M., Montreal, Que.

In the case of a Dominion Government bond, while the income which it provides is much lower than that provided by an annuity, the principal remains intact and can be converted into cash or borrowed on at any time if an emergency arises and extra cash is required. On the other hand, through the purchase of the Government annuity you would obtain a larger income for the rest of your life than you could obtain on the same amount of money placed in Dominion Government bonds or any other security it would be absolutely safe to invest in. This larger income, of course, is due to the fact that in providing the income the principal is also being gradually exhausted. But the offsetting advantage is that you would continue to receive the income however far into the future your life might extend. A Dominion Government annuity cannot be sold or borrowed on like a bond, but if the sum of money at your disposal is large enough to purchase an annuity yielding a satisfactory income you would be making no mistake in my opinion by using it for that purpose.

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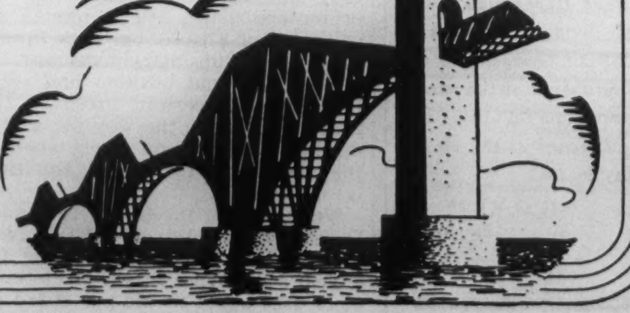

Can British Trade Be Saved by B.E.T.R.O.?

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The nineteen Britsh firms who recently formed the British Export Trade Research Organization have, Mr. Layton says, taken on a job which it had been hoped Government departments would do. B.E.T.R.O.'s aim is to scout for exports and do world-wide market research for British markets.

It is Mr. Layton's opinion that the effectiveness of B.E.T.R.O. depends much on the spirit with which it is put into effect. The organization is already late, he says, and the financial support that it is being given at the start is not encouraging. Its original working capital is $35,000, less than one-tenth of what its rock-bottom minimum should be.

London.

WHILE the economists were warmly contradicting each other on the extent of Britain's need for exports, and the Government was devoting an improper volume of lip service to the cause of exports, a group of seventeen industrial companies combined forces with leading advertising agencies to do something. The announcement of a British Export Trade Research Organization came none too soon, for the war in the West has come to its end, and the defence of Britain in peace is in her power to make textiles, machines, chemicals, food products, electrical equipment, that the world market will buy.

The need for exports is as plain as that, after all the belligerent controversy of the academic schools. Britain is a small island which must support a large population, which she can do at a reasonable standard of living only by large-scale imports. Imports require to be paid for, and the only way to pay for them, our resources of accumulated wealth in terms of gold, foreign exchange and foreign investments having been mostly stripped from us, is to sell goods and services overseas. This proposition has never been doubted by men engaged in industry and commerce, and it is likely that but for their inability to conceive that it could be doubted elsewhere they would have begun their cooperative effort earlier; for what B.E.T.R.O. aims to do is precisely what it had been hoped the Government departments concerned would do, and which they have conspicuously failed to do.

B.E.T.R.O.'s job is scouting for exports. It will organize research surveys in every country where there was, or might be, a market for British products, and it is forming flying squads of experts ready to go anywhere at any time to investigate trading prospects. From the mass of trade intelligence which they will supply, the producer at home can prepare his plans.

There is nothing exclusive about the organization. The founder members are big companies, and they will each guarantee $2,000 a year for three years. But all companies, large and small, are invited to join, and their annual contribution is no more than $400. The advertising industry provides a separate concern called the British Export Trade Advertising Corporation, which will work hand in glove with B.E.T.R.O.

Governing B.E.T.R.O.'s operations will be a council (unpaid) drawn from a broad section of industry, and it is already plain that the conduct of the project will not be lacking in drive or imagination.

There are some big names on the founder-member list. Imperial Chemical Industries is there, and Lever Bros., and Unilever, Dunlop Rubber, General Electric, Reckitt and Colman, Cable and Wireless, I. & R. Morley, Automatic Telephone and Electric, Marconi Group, Beechams Export Corporation, British Insulated Cables, Eagle-Lion Distributors, Horlicks, John Mackintosh and Sons, Metal Box, Pressed Steel and Tube Investments, and other names are being added steadily.

What Is Its Value?

How much should be expected of this attempt to establish British exports? So much depends upon its working capital that this side needs some examination first. Seventeen members each paying $2,000 gives an annual income of $35,000, guaranteed for three years. That is obviously a drop in the ocean. After the incidental expenses of the headquarters organization in London it might send half a dozen medium-salaried researchers on second-class travel for a six-months' struggle against inadequate expense sheets. And it compares with a combined capital of $1,080 millions for these 17 concerns.

If the same ratio of resources to requirements is maintained as the organization expands—and the adhesion of a great many diverse companies, with their own special research needs, paying $400 each annually might increase the field of operations as much as it swells the fund wherewith it is to be explored—then the project must fail for want of finance.

It is difficult to see how B.E.T.R.O. can live up to the promise of its birth without an assured annual income of a rock-bottom minimum of $400,000.

Is this impossible? If the seventeen listed companies were to pay $24,000 a year each (roughly the pay of, say, a department manager), it would do the trick.

Too big a sum? Well, it could be advanced, for proportional repayment when the new adherents, paying their individual $400, join the organization.

And their $400? Surely that is too small. If B.E.T.R.O. is going to be worth anything at all it is going to be worth very much more than half a typist's salary to the company.

But while the financial foundation for prompt and large-scale action must seem at this stage to be lacking, there should be nothing but wholehearted enthusiasm for the objects of B.E.T.R.O.

It was always obvious to the few who saw beyond their war-shortened noses that when Britain found it impossible to export that she should do the next best thing, advertise that she would export soon, and that the quality, range and price of her exports would then beggar her competitors and delight her customers. Instead of which, Britain has seemed to the outside world to kneel almost indecently at her wailing wall, urging the passer-by to look at her sacrifices and to pity her poverty.

Trade is not won that way. While Britain was conducting herself so out of keeping with her tradition, she should have been doing just this business of market research and "consumer promising". It would have cost a few men and a few dollars, but the Government saw nothing but blood and sweat and thought it would be a bad bargain.

Some bold spirits even suggested that one factory might be reserved for export research on the production side, manufacturing samples, designing new lines. But that would have meant possibly a hundred men, and an entire plant, so the voices that urged it cried in a wilderness of near-treason.

Now, Britain must move quickly or she will move to little effect. The United States (who thought of the Spot Authorization Plan quite a time ago) has not forgotten that the purpose of war is to produce peace, and Britain's need for oversea markets is vastly greater than that of America, whose own shoelaces are uncommonly long.

Contrary to the old gag, Britain will live even if she does not export a single ton of coal, or a lone yard of worsted cloth; but she will live very poorly and her commercial and political position will be damned unless she brings back her exports, not just to the 1938 level, but to a substantially higher level. B.E.T.R.O. must have the courage of its convictions, and not spoil its promising ship for a few cents worth, or a few thousand dollars worth, of tar.

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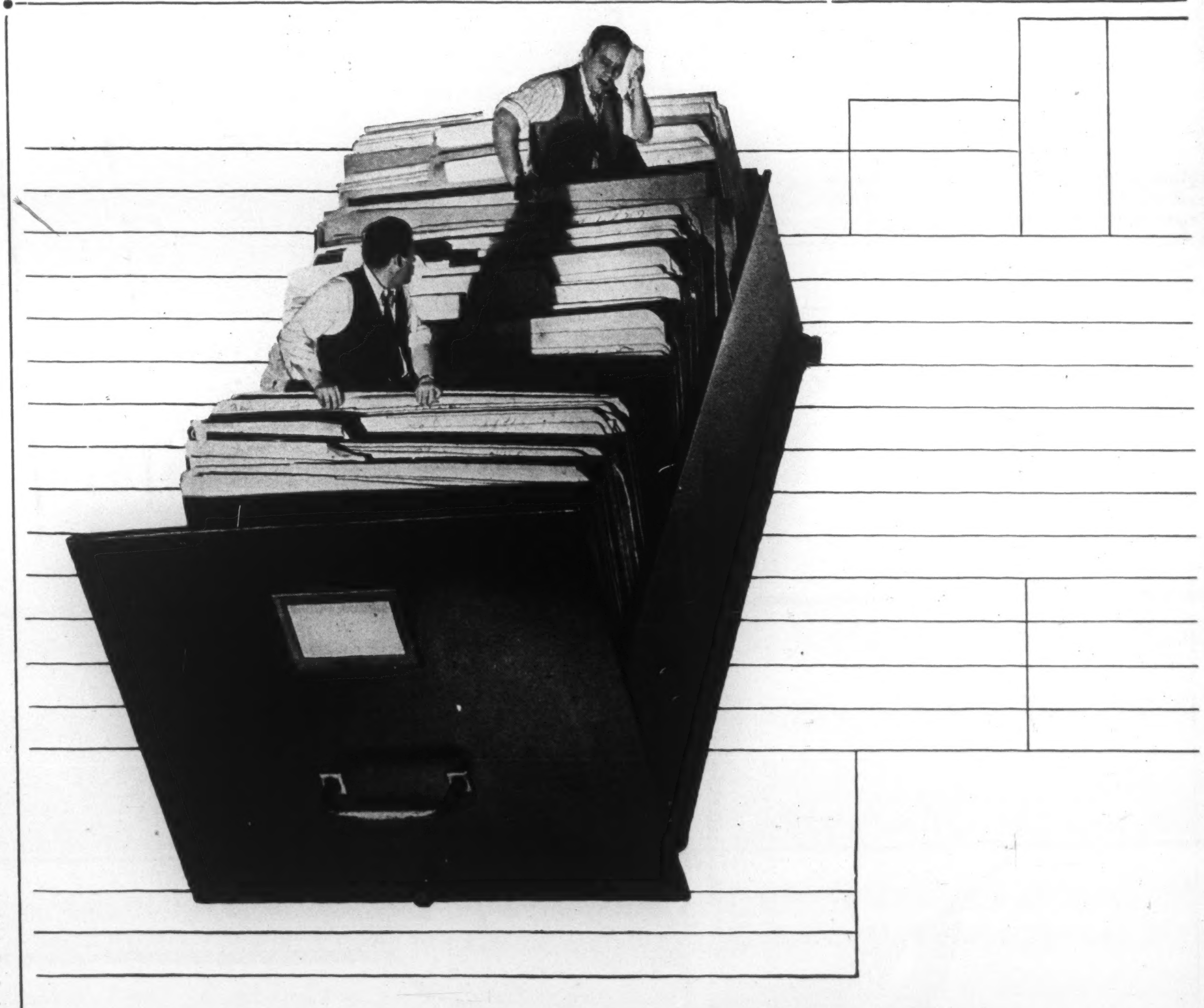
Kind of crowded in here

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ADV. BY N. W. AYER

NEWS OF THE MINES

Postwar Outlook Shows Canadian Copper in Vulnerable Position

By JOHN M. GRANT

POSTWAR prospects for base metals, and particularly copper, are by no means bright. George C. Bateman, Canada's deputy on the Combined Production Resources Board, composed of United States, United Kingdom and Canada, in a paper read at the recent annual convention of the Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy in Quebec, painted a somewhat gloomy picture. Canadian copper is in a very vulnerable position, he said. Nickel demand may fall off, but should be better than prewar. Zinc is uncertain, concentrates may be sold to the U.S. but without the British market for refined zinc producers may be in a bad way. Lead is in the best position with mines elsewhere exhausted and the European demand huge. Lead, he said, may become a semi-precious metal. The hope of metals being saved a difficult situation lies in loans to Britain, multilateral trading, and lower tariffs. American market for Canadian base metals contains many political and economic uncertainties. With British doors all but closed, Mr. Bateman emphasizes the necessity for a high degree of statesmanship.

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Canada's copper-mining industry has made a major contribution toward meeting wartime requirements and a drastic curtailment of production must be faced unless a great proportion can be exported. The forward copper market outlook came up for discussion at the recent annual meeting of two of the large producers—Noranda Mines and Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company. R. H. Channing, president of the latter expressed the belief a fair market for copper and zinc would continue for a year or two. He couldn't say just how long, because of so many unknown factors, but he believed the Japanese war and a certain amount of civilian and European enquiry would keep up demand for a while. But the day would come, he said, when copper, particularly, would have to meet heavy competition from other producing areas. Mr. Channing pointed out Canada would have to compete with the large capacity of South American, British Africa and the Belgian Congo, all places where native labor is largely used and wages are extremely low as contrasted with the Canadian scale. With Britain apparently determined to trade in the sterling areas this means she will buy her copper and zinc from countries on the same money basis.

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J. Y. Murdoch, president of Noranda Mines, told shareholders he was not very apprehensive as to the marketing of the company's copper production at a fair price. "There may be periods of market softness, but the pent up demand for domestic requirements and possible stockpiling for strategic purposes can well carry Canadian production through the period of world adjustment in matters of exchange, tariffs and shipping." Stocks of copper held by the British Ministry of Supply are, he said, being liquidated in a manner which is mutually satisfactory and this stockpile plus battle scrap will under written agreement be liquidated in conjunction with new copper production. Therefore, when government controls of this metal are lifted the producers should be in a position to carry on with orderly marketing, subject, of course, to the solution of the many problems involving tariffs, international exchange, credits and ocean transportation. Mr. Murdoch, however, is confident these problems will be worked out.

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With a view to having funds available to take advantage of new mining opportunities, J. H. C. Waite, president, told shareholders of Mining Corporation of Canada at the annual meeting that the policy of the directors was to retain the income-making assets and improve when possible the liquid position of the company. The usual number of prospecting parties are being sent out this season and the company generally has appreciably increased the amount of prospecting and assessment work on the claims held. It is planned to further expand activities in the search for new mines and the geological and engineering staff has been enlarged.

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In commenting on the tremendous revival of interest in gold mining during the past year, Clifford W. Michel, president of Dome Mines, told shareholders at the annual meeting that the company's directors considered such a condition not a passing one but a permanent one offering great opportunities. A change was reported in the company's investment holdings the railroad bonds having been sold and the money put into Canadian golds. Dome Exploration Company, a subsidiary, looks after the company's outside ventures and a lot of property has been acquired in the last few years. So far, however, the company has been unable to spare sufficient men for extensive diamond drilling of the prospects.

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Likelihood of postwar expansion at Bralorne Mines, British Columbia's foremost producer of gold, commented on in this column a couple of months ago, is now confirmed. Shareholders were informed at the annual meeting of a proposed enlargement of the present mill from 550 tons daily to 750 tons per day. The projected plan is to continue to employ the present capacity in treating the average run of mine ore and use the balance to salvage gold from the lower grade ore. Bralorne which has continued dividends at the pre-war rate will be forced to reduce the payments unless the downward trend in the number of experienced underground workers is halted.

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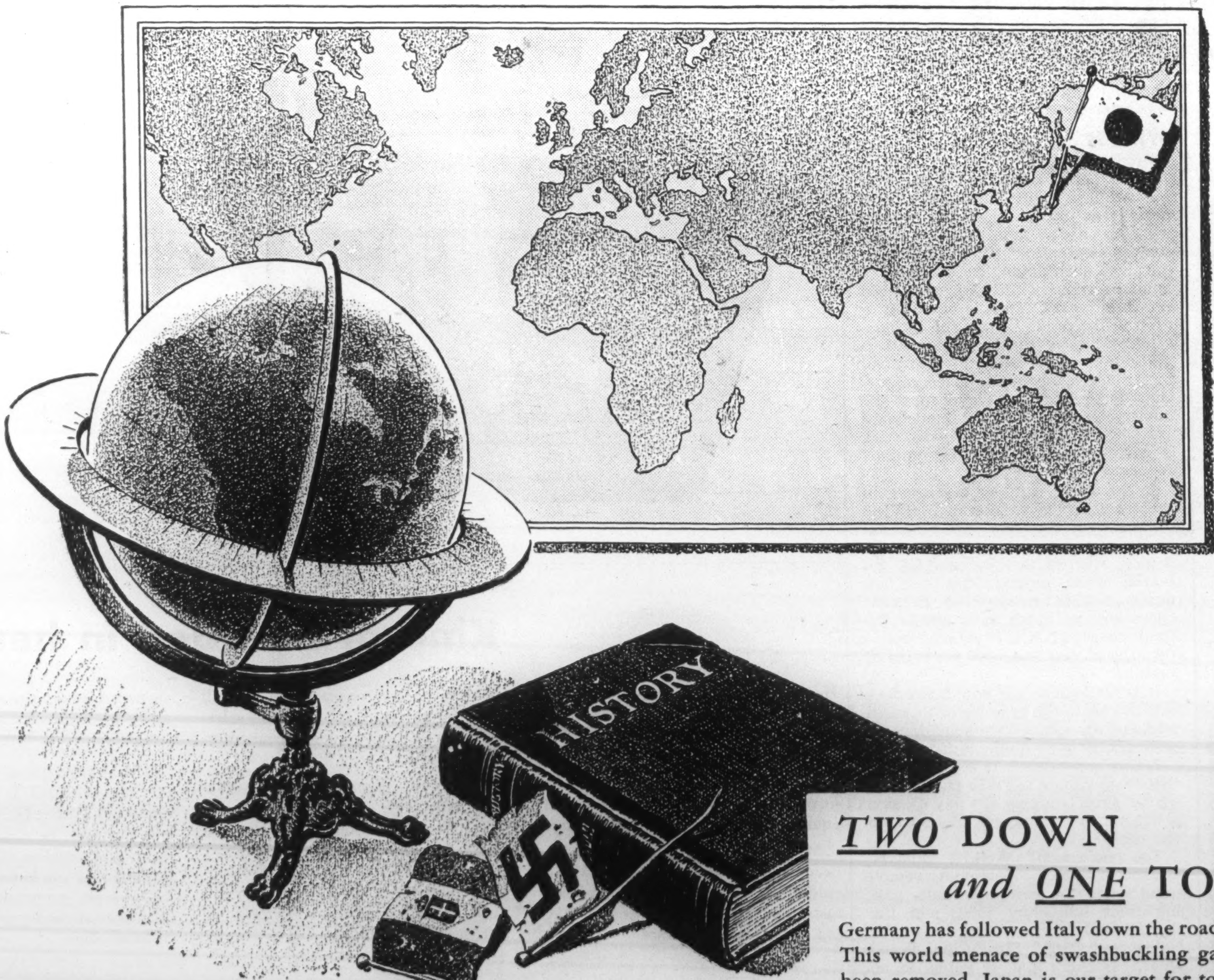
In addition to the probable ore reserves of 914,895 tons averaging 0.109 oz. diamond drilling in the lower west boundary zone between the 1,300 and 1,550-foot levels at Matachewan Consolidated Mines indicates a possible 383,000 tons of 0.114 oz. porphyry ore, the annual report states. Diamond drilling below the 1,550-foot level indicates that porphyry extends downward. The mill only operated at half capacity last year and an operating profit of $67,099 was shown. After provision for depreciation and write-offs a net loss of $20,852 was reported. Net working capital rose to $512,490.

At a recent meeting of the Directors of CANADA MALTING CO., LIMITED, Carr Hatch was elected to the Board, filling the vacancy occasioned by the death of Arnold C. Matthews.

Mr. Hatch, who holds the position of Assistant General Manager of the Company, has been serving with the Royal Canadian Navy during the last four years. Having joined the Company in 1931, he spent a number of years at its plants in Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal, as well as at the Executive Office in Toronto.



TWO DOWN
and ONE TO GO!

Germany has followed Italy down the road of disaster. This world menace of swashbuckling gangsters has been removed. Japan is our target for today. In this hour of peace and victory, we must not forget that lasting peace cannot be ours until Japan is beaten—until the last vestige of her fiendish barbarism is destroyed. We may not relax for a single moment in our effort to accomplish this—we must see it through to a finish.

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